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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th April.
M.L. VICTORIA	8527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	8287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	8,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gorden	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gorden	11th "
* ORIENTAL	8,984	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,013	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 595-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	1st May, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,270	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th April at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th April,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize			1,000
1 Do.			500
1 Do.			250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	250
2 Do.	100	"	200
2 Do.	75	"	150
4 Do.	50	"	200
10 Do.	25	"	250
100 Do.	10	"	1,000
200 Do.	5	"	1,000
200 Do.	1	"	200
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 3. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

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REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

TRUNKS, BAGS, DRESSING BAGS, HOSIERY, DECK SHOES, DECK CHAIRS, RUGS, MAUDS.

MEDICINES, GROCERIES, WINES,
TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMES, ETC.

Complete Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above fact.

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BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real. Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vineger.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Veatresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.					Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.	20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36 6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36 14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37 7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38 0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38 10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39 4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39 15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40 10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41 5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42 1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42 13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43 10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44 7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45 4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46 2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47 1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48 0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49 0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50 1	42 8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51 3	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52 5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53 8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54 12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56 1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57 6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58 12	50 13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	13 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	" Pair "	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, AND FRIDAY, 18TH, AT 9-30 P. M.,

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.

HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT, Violinist.

MME. BREITSCHUCK MARQUARDT, Harpist,

Assisted by noted Local Talent.

Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE Music Store.

Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain C. H. BUTLER, 3,233 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 18th instant

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1902, at 5-30 p.m., at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to pass the Audited Accounts of the last year, and to elect the new Members of the Managing Committee for the current year and to arrange for the next Exhibition. The attendance of the Members is requested.

CECIL L. BURNS, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE General Average Statement per S. S. "ACANTHUS" has been completed and the Undersigned will be glad to REFUND BALANCE of DEPOSITS on production of the Original deposit receipts.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Oriental Buildings, 8th April, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN ALTERATION IN AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME KNOWN AS FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 29 (3) of the said Act, altered the said First Nagpada Improvement Scheme already notified in the "Government Gazette" of Twenty-second day of December, 1894, by including in it the acquisition of the property containing 274 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Ward Nos. 3,4-3-95, and Street Nos. 21-22, Peerkhan Lane. A plan of the additional property now proposed to be acquired can be seen at all reasonable hours at the office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1902.

S. REBSCH, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the Undersigned EDWIN RICHARD SMETHAM, THOMAS AUGUSTINE BLAND and ERNEST WILLIAM NOBLE, carrying on business as Solicitors, Proctors and Notaries Public, at 15, Church Gate Street, Bombay, in the Empire of India, under the style or firm of SMETHAM, BLAND and NOBLE, has as far as regards the said THOMAS AUGUSTINE BLAND, been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as from THIS DATE, the said Thomas Augustine Bland having retired from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid by the said Edwin Richard Smetham and Ernest William Noble, who will CONTINUE to carry on the said business at the place above mentioned, under the name and style of SMETHAM and NOBLE.—Dated the 10th day of April, 1902.

EDWIN R. SMETHAM.
T. A. BLAND.
ERNEST W. NOBLE.

EVERY PIANO

SOLD BY

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,

not only has a special

STEEL FRAME,

but contains various modern improvements in construction for extreme climates.

It is in consequence of these improvements that the

PIANOS sold by

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

give such unequalled Satisfaction.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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TRAVELLING REQUISITES AT FACTORY PRICES.—Solid Leather Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Cases and Bags, Soiled Linen Bags and Holdalls Inspect these goods and compare our prices.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

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CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable landed properties at Chinch Bunder Road, Dhobie Talao, Mazagon, Walpakhady Road and Memonwada.

High Court.—O. O. C. J.—Suit No. 184 of 1899.

Abba Gauny ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the receiver appointed in this suit, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the respective days mentioned below:—

On THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax Land or ground, together with the messuage standing thereon situate on the north side of Chinch Bunder Road, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 346 5-9 square yards or thereabouts. The said hereditaments and premises are registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, and new No. A-2394, old survey No. 6, and new survey No. 3-3-37, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 4267-4268 (1) and Street Nos. 199 and 199A, and are bounded on the east by the Ground of Tyeb Ganii, on the west by the ground of Tar Mahomed Ahmed, on the south by the said Chinch Bunder Road, and on the north by the property of Khoja Khan Habib.

On MONDAY, the 21st April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate at Dhobee Talao, on the west side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2656, Street Nos. 21, 26, and 30, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 915, new No. 1661, old Survey No. 7, new survey No. 2-3-78, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the west by the properties of Muncherjee Eduljee Mehrjee and others, on the south partly by a passage, and on the north by a gully and beyond that the property of Sakharam Sadashivji.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the east side of Mazagon Walpakady Road, containing by admeasurement 399 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 4260, Street No. 9, and by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 456, new No. 3-3-5, old survey No. 6, new Survey No. 3382, and bounded on the east by the property of Haji Sulleman Haji Chotani, on the west by the Mazagon Road, on the south by the properties of Haal Tyeb Esak and others.

On THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Memonwada, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards on thereabouts, assessed under No. 125, and bounded on the north by the house of Esmail Habib, on the south by the house of Rambaul, widow of Ebrahim Ahmed, on the east by a sweeper's passage, and on the west by the said Memonwada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Framji and Ginshaw, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	193 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Maudalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

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Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow.
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow.	Kobe.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.
ASSAM SILK ENDI AND MOOGA.
HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35. Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16.

Mooga used for coats, chapkans and jackets, 5 to 6 yds. long, 36—42 inches width, Rs. 8—Rs. 16.

GAUHATI, ASSAM.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
Agents: Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ld.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear, Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards. Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each, Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS,

Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory, No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI AND BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 19 and 11, Old Cajt Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken, INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-t

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the appointment of a Municipal AUDITOR under section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 will be received by the undersigned upto 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 24th April 1902. The appointment will be for the Official Year ending 31st March 1903, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Applicants should state age, and qualifications, and remuneration expected, and send COPIES ONLY of certificates.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

ALTERATION OF SCHEME FOR A NEW LINE OF STREET FROM CARNAC BRIDGE TO QUEEN'S ROAD (SCHEME II).

NOTICE OF PROPERTIES NO LONGER INTENDED TO BE ACQUIRED.

WHEREAS a notification stating the fact of the abovementioned street scheme having been made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, the limits of the area comprised therein and naming a place where particulars of the said scheme a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired might be seen at all reasonable hours was pursuant to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 22nd day of December, 1898.

AND WHEREAS certain notices signed by order of the Chairman of the Board were in the years 1898 and 1899 pursuant to Sections 7 (2) and 32 of the said Act, given that certain lands or buildings in the said notices respectively described (as to which the names of the persons to whom the said notices were given appeared in the assessment Book of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay as that of the persons respectively primarily liable for the payment of the property taxes leviable under the Municipal Act) were required to be acquired by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of the said street scheme, and thereby required of such persons respectively an answer stating whether they dissented or not in respect of the acquisition of such lands or buildings and, if they should dissent, the reasons of such dissent within thirty days from the date of service of those notices,

AND WHEREAS a declaration, dated the 25th day of June, 1901, under the signature of a Secretary to Government that certain lands (being a portion only of the lands which had been notified as aforesaid as proposed to be acquired by the Board for the purposes of the said scheme and in respect of which the said notices had been given as aforesaid) were required for a public purpose was pursuant to Sections 29 and 32 of the said Act published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 27th day of June, 1901.

AND WHEREAS it appeared to the Board that improvements could be made in certain parts of the said scheme and the Board therefore under the provisions of the said Sections 79 and 32 altered the said scheme (a notification in respect of which alteration was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 1st of August, 1901).

AND WHEREAS the alterations so made by the Board have rendered it no longer necessary for the Board to acquire for the purposes of the said scheme as so altered certain of the lands which were originally proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said scheme as originally made and which lands were comprised in the map and statement referred to in the said first mentioned notification and in respect of which lands the said notices were served as aforesaid and the Board consequently no longer propose to acquire for the purposes of the said scheme as so altered the lands which it is no longer necessary for the Board to acquire as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS the lands or buildings described below are the lands or buildings which the Board no longer purpose to acquire as aforesaid or form part of such lands or buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands or buildings described below are no longer proposed to be acquired by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for the purposes of the said street scheme as so altered.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS OR BUILDINGS NO LONGER PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED.

Street.	Ward No.	Street No.	Description	Remarks.
Kitchener Garden Lane.	C—199 (1)	17-31	Land and Godowns.	
Do. ...	C—1199 (2)	17-31 (a)	Upper floor of above used as residence.	
Do. ...	C—1198 (1)	9 11-15	Chawl, ground-floor Shops.	
Do. ...	C—1198 (2)	15 (a)	Upper floor of Ward No. 119 (1).	
Do. ...	C—1200 (1)	33-35	Land and Godowns.	
Do ...	C—1200 (2)	33-35 (a)	Upper floor of above used as residence.	
Do. ..	C—1257	5	Land and Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1298	6	Do.	
Do. ..	C—1299	7	Do.	
Do. ..	C—1300	8	Land and Chowky.	
Shaik Memon Street	C—110	43-43	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ..	C—111	45	Do.	
Do. ..	C—112	45 (1)	Land and Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1 3 (1)	47-49	Land and Shops.	
Do. ..	C—1 3 (2)	47-49	Do.	
Do. ..	C—113 (3)	47-49	Land and House.	
Do. ..	C—114 (1)	47-49	Do.	
Do. ..	C—115	51	Land with Shops.	
Do. ..	C—116	51 (1)	Land and Godown.	
Do. ..	C—117	53	Land with Shops.	
Do. ..	C—118	55-57	Land and Shops.	
Do. ..	C—119	1	Land and Dyer's Shed.	
Do. ..	C—120	2	Land.	
Do. ..	C—216	36-44	Land, Shops and Godown.	
Do. ..	C—217 (1)	46-48	Land, hors and ground-floor.	
Do. ..	C—217 (2)	48 (a)	Land, House and upper floor.	
Do. ..	C—218 (1), &c	50, &c.	Cloth Market.	
Fayed Abdul Rehman Street	C—6	35-36	Land and House with Shops.	
	C—7	38	Land and Jamatkhana Memon Community.	
Do. ..	C—8	40-42	Land and Shop.	
Do. ..	C—9	44-46	Do.	
Bain Sarang Street	B—99	8	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ...	B—100	10-12	Land and Godowns.	
Do. ..	B—101	14-16	Land and House with Godowns.	
Do. ..	B—102	18-22	Land and House with Godowns	
Do. ..	B—103	24-26	Do.	
Do. ...	B—104	29-30	Do.	
Do. ...	B—105	36	Do.	
Do. ..	B—106	38-40	Land and House with Godowns and Shops.	
Do. ..	B—108	42-44	Land and House with Godowns.	
Do. ..	B—109	28-34	Land, House with Godown.	
Do. ..	B—109	46	Land and House with Shops.	
Bain Sarang Street	B—109	39-41	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ..	B—109	25-37	Land and Godowns.	
Do. ..	B—168	31-33	Land, Shop and Godown.	
Do. ..	B—167	27-29	Do.	
Do. ..	B—166	21-25	Land and House with Godown.	
Do. ..	B—165 (2)	19 (1)	Vacant space.	
Do. ..	B—165 (1)	19	Do.	
Do. ..	B—164	13-17	Land and Chawl.	
Do. ..	B—163	7-11	Do.	
Do. ..	B—162	1-5	Do.	
Nag devi Street ..	B—203	2	Do.	
Do. ..	B—204	4-12	Do.	
Do. ..	B—205	14-18	Do.	
Do. ..	B—206	20-22	Do.	
Do. ..	B—305	1-3	Land and Shop.	
Do. ..	B—306 (1)	5-9	Do.	
Do. ..	B—307	11-15	Land, House, Shop & Godown	
Do. ..	B—2 8,309	17-25	Do.	
Do. ..	B—2 6 (2)	9 (1)	Do.	
Carnac Bridge Road ..	B—508, 510	194-196	Land and House with Shop.	
Do. ..	B—511	198-200	Do.	
Do. ..	B—512 (1)	202-204	Do.	
Hussain Khan Khafifa Street.	B—401, 402	2-4	Do.	
Do. ..	B—473	6	Land and Shed.	
Do. ..	B—434	8-10	Land and House with Godown.	
Do. ..	B—405	12-14	Do.	
New Hanuman Lane.	C—1 31 (1)	2-10	Land and Chawl with Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1 32	12	Land and Shop.	
Do ..	C—1291 (2)	10 (a)	Land and upper floor of 2-10 and Residence.	
Do. ..	C—1291 (3)	10 (b)	Land and Hindoo Temple.	
Do. ..	C—1292	14 (1)	Land & Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1294	14 (2)	Land and House.	
Do. ..	C—1295	3	Land & Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1296	4	Residence 4 Rooms.	
Do. ..	C—1301 (1)	16-2	Land and Chawl.	
Do. ..	C—1301 (2)	34	Do.	
Do. ..	C—1302	36-38	Land and House with Shops.	

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4	= — 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	84 5-8	= ,,
Bar Silver in London	24 3-4	= — 1-16
Do New York	53 3-4	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1-2	= unchanged
Do New York	4·87 3-4	= — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent,		= unchanged
,, Short London Bills	2 3-4	,, = plus 1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills	2 3-4	,, = plus 1-8

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 41 1-2 April-May Sellers. Tone steady.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 3-4. April-May. Sellers. Tone steady.

Rapeseed Brown, 37. April-May. Sellers. Tone steady.

White Karachi wheat, 28 3-8. April-May. Sellers.

Red Karachi wheat, 28 1-8. April-May. Sellers.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,950,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 11,000. Spot 5d.

Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4·54	4·54	4·54	4·37	4·27
—2	—2	—2	—2	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.
Do. last year	19,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	6,000
Mid-Uplands	9 3-16
Futures, month of Jul/	8·93
Do. do. Oct.	8·15 — 1

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 8th April 1902 :—

Cotton	13,204 bales.
Wheat	11,041 cwts.
Linseed	22,757 ,,
Rapeseed	32,073 ,,
Gingellyseed	860 ,,
Poppyseed	2,046 ,,
Groundnuts	1,411 ,,
Castorseed	8,025 ,,
Rice	3,405 ,,
Myrabolams	6,322 ,,
Cottonseed	7,708 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A...	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	131
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	177 1-2
Japan 30 ,, ,,	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-1
1st Settlement	97-1

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATES—

Bank of England since 6th Febry.		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th March		7 do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April		6 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th Febry.		8 do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready		9	9 6
Forward, May		9	9 6

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...		6	4 to 6 6
Do. Forward, May...		6	4 to 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...		6	12
Do. Forward May...		6	12

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	13
Forward, May	8	11 to 8 12

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	28	8
Forward, May	29	4

Groundnuts—Tone stevely

Ready	43

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	156	151	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	173	167	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	173	167	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.) ...	189	183	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	176	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgaum...	191	185	...	do.
Oomra good staple ...	...	196	...	do.
Akola M.-G. ...	191	185	...	do.
Khamgaum do. ...				
Karanja do. ...				
Broach do. ...	218	...	212	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	186	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	211	do.
Westerns ...	...	...	190	do.

Cotton—Tone steady.

SHARES—

Manocaji Petits unchanged at Rs. 1650. Bank of Bombay at Rs. 1,240. Tapti Valley Railway quiet at Rs. 415.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	84 5-8
Bar Silver	24 3-4

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report dated Liverpool, March 21, says :—During the week the market has been quiet, but on the whole the tendency has been rather firm, prices show hardly any change since last week. A great commotion was caused by serious talk of a strike at the Fall River mills, where the operatives demanded higher wages. The strike was averted by concessions on the part of the masters. Under the circumstances, however, the masters could hardly have done otherwise, as they are under contract for some time to come. But once they are no so profitably employed, the increase of 10 per cent. will, we fear, prove rather a serious tax on them.

The Augusta strike is still pending.

The short time movement in Lancashire is making further progress. Some of the mills at Oldham have already stopped working on Saturday and Monday, and it is likely that the remaining mills there, with those at Royton, Shaw, Rochdale and Ashton, will follow suit. All mills, whether running short time or not, are going to make as much as possible of the Easter, Whitsuntide, and Coronation holidays. This will make an appreciable difference in the consumption.

Liverpool is getting a splendid stock of cotton, which, however, small, the crop ultimately be, will prevent a recurrence of the squeeze and intense excitement of September 1900.

New York accumulates quite a respectable stock, a very large for a speculative market! Our New York friends cable that the stock there, will probably soon be 200,000 which bales should go very far to prevent the series of manipulations, to which their market has recently been subjected, Receipts are falling off, but then it is no matter for surprise. They would have had to do that, and very shortly too, if the crop were not to exceed 10 1-2 millions, and they will have to decrease on a much heavier scale than at present if our estimate of 10 1-4 is to be realised. It is somewhat remarkable that not with standing small receipts, and the averting of a great strike, the New York bulls have not been able to push prices more than a fraction over 9 c. for the near month's. It is very evident that New York lacks the elasticity which characterised it recently.

In fact it is Liverpool that is pushing now. Is that, perhaps the beginning of the end For weeks and weeks Liverpool resisted New York, and now at the eleventh hour is surprisingly bullish. We should not be surprised of this were what the a stute Americans have been waiting for, viz., to find some one on whom to unload their vast holdings. To our mind the whole position is artificial at the moment and we would much rather sell than buy. A decline would clear their, improve trade, stimulate consumption, and put on a better footing for a fresh bull campaign later on in the season.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and RESIDENCE Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREEN—April 9, at his residence, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, William Booth Green, aged 53. Deeply regretted. Funeral at Sewree Cemetery, 5-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Friends please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALSTON—April 3, at Mateili T E. the wife of William Alston, of a daughter.

COGHAN—March 31, at Cawnpore, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the wife of Walter Coggan, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PERCIVAL—March 22, at his residence, in Chittagong, Henry Percival, aged 79 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER Keeps the Mouth Sweet	0 8
CASTOR OIL, TASTELESS Palatable, easily taken	0 8
CASTOR OIL POMADE Perfumed, Nourishes the Hair	1 0
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER, Kills insect life at once	0 12
CAYENNE and PORTWINE GARGLE For relaxed throats	1 4
CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE Makes pearly White Teeth	1 0
CHEMICAL FOOD, PARRISH'S From the original Recipe	0 1
CHEMICAL FOOD with QUININE More effective in many cases	1 12
CHICKEN WINE Nourishing and strengthening	3 0
CHI CEMENT Will stick anything	0 12
CHLORODYNE For colic, Diarrhœa, &c	0 12
CHOLERA TINCTURE Supplied to Government	1 0

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m, Sun sets, 6h. 16m, High water 0-13m., 0-43a. Low water, 5-57m., 6-2 8s.

Second Criminal Sessions.

Bombay Art Society, annual meeting, School of Art, 5-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Mazagon will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-day

RAILWAY TRESPASSERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Pursotum Jivanlas and sixty others appeared before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, to answer charge of trespassing on the railway line between the Dadur and Matoonga Railway Stations. Inspector Rennison, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, appeared to prosecute. The facts of the case have been reported. All the accused admitted, the offence, but as the police did not wish to press the charge, they were all discharged with a warning.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A J. P.—The friends and admires of Mr. Luxmidas Khoarjii, who has been recently appointed a Justice of the Peace, held an entertainment in his honour at Sir Mangaldas's bungalow yesterday evening at 9 p. m. The hall and the premises were beautifully decorated and electric light was provided specially for the purpose. An Australian Ladies' Band was playing all the while in the garden. There was a large gathering of both European and native ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who presided, addressed a few words of congratulation to Mr. Luxmidas, and made some remarks about the services rendered by him both to the Government and the public.

CHARGE OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Kaodabux Vafadar and Burjor Vafadar, two Iranees, were charged by Constable Mauro with causing grievous hurt to one Dwarkadas Jadaoji, Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleadar, defended the accused. It appears that the accused have a shop in Frere Road where the complainant had gone on the 1st instant to get some soda-water. An altercation took place, when, it was alleged, both the accused assaulted the complainant, and the first accused knocked down his tooth. As there was discrepancy in the evidence on the point as to who knocked down the tooth the Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and discharged them.

GUDI PADVA OR HINDU NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Yesterday being the Hindu New Year's day interesting scenes were to be witnessed in the Hindu localities. On the Kennedy Sea Face the scenes were very picturesque, and especially so in the Pathare Prabhu Health Camp No. 2. Every room had the "Gudis," flag with silk dhoter jutting out from the sheds, while in front of the houses were to be seen the usual emblems of good omen. The inmates after the morning bathe met to wish a "happy New Year" to each other. From yesterday commenced the Harikartan in the Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir at Pallow Road, which will last for eight days till Ram Navmi. Special prayers of thanksgiving were offered last evening in the Pathare Prabhu Camp No. 2 for all having been kept safe to see the light of the New Year.

THE EPISODE OF A GUN.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Police Inspector Mr. Wilkins charged Mr. Georges Gordon Barnes with criminal misappropriation in respect of a gun valued at Rs. 80, belonging to Mr. Henry James Turner, station-master at the Wadi Junction. Mr Gudiuho, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on the 10 January last, Mr. Turner forgot the gun in a victoria in which he had driven to the Bori Bunder Station when he left Bombay for Wadi. Subsequently the victoria was engaged by the accused and one A. E. Michael, and the gun was traced to them by the police afterwards. Mr. Gudiuho told his Worship that the offence was simply a technical one. There was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused since the very next day the matter was reported to the signallers in the Telegraph Quarters. He said that the behaviour of his client was indiscreet. Mr. Mathews, telegraph-master, gave the accused a very excellent character in his evidence. The Magistrate paying regard to the youth and respectability of the accused ordered him to execute a bond of Rs. 100 for his future good behaviour for six months.

BREACH OF DISCIPLINE ON S. S. ARABIA.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Daood Ismail, a lascar on board the s. s. Arabia of the P. and O. Company, charged Mr. Ernest Deverans, quarter-master on the same ship, with assaulting him on the 31st March last. Mr. Pilgaonkar, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Bowen, solicitor, for the accused. The story of the complainant was that on the 31st ultimo while at sea, the accused came up on the 2nd saloon deck, where he was working, and called him a suer; upon which he remonstrated with the accused. The accused then gave him a blow on the head with his clenched fist. The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he told the complainant that he and other Khalasis that they were working like harnwalas. Upon this the complainant gave him a blow and he gave the complainant a blow in return. The complainant then began to abuse him; upon which he took him by his arm and was going to take him to the Chief Officer. The complainant offered great resistance and dealt one more blow on his head with a skitale. Further evidence being heard the Magistrate acquitted the accused.—Mr. Deverax preferred a counter-charge against Daood Ismail for assault. Messrs. F. Blytes and W. Gossick, passengers by the same ship, gave evidence that when Mr. Deverax remonstrated with the accused, the accused abused him and gave him a blow. Captain Parfitt, Commander of the s. s. Arabia, said that the accused had caused a serious breach of discipline by his conduct. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate sent him to jail for five days' hard labour.

RIVAL ACTORS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazazon Police Court yesterday Achharam Anandram, a Hindu actor, was prosecuted by Inspector Flanagan, on in charge of kidnapping a Hindu lad named Ramlal Devipersad from the lawful guardianship of his adoptive father Gurudwaj Bisheshwar. Mr. Dalvi pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant was an actor and employed many boys under him, including the boy Ramlal who belonged to his troupe and acted in his company. The boy's parents were dead and it was alleged that while he was five or six years old he was given in adoption to the complainant by his parents. On Monday last during the absence of the complainant, the boy was alleged to have been enticed away by the accused who was formerly in the complainant's employ. The police were informed and the boy was found in the troupe in which the accused was also employed. The boy Ramlal in his evidence stated that after the death of his mother, he was employed in a theatrical troupe. Six months later he joined the complainant's troupe. He left the complainant's troupe of his own free will. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that in the first place it had not been proved that the boy was under fourteen and in the second place the court was not satisfied that the complainant had the boy given to him by his mother in adoption. If so the boy was free to go whenever he likes. His worship found that the lad was unwilling to live with the complainant and had joined the accused troupe. The accused was accordingly discharged.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The 13th annual ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 21 and 12-A, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sassoon J. David. The directors, report and audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1901 were received and adopted. The report showed a net profit of Rs. 1,36,530-13-11, from which a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (free of income-tax) was declared. Two of the directors Messrs. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who retired from the board by rotation were re-elected. Messrs. Nesserwanji Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY LTD.

The 10th ordinary general meeting of the above company was held at the registered office of the company No. 21 and 21-A, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, yesterday afternoon at 4 p. m. Mr. Sassoon J. David presided. The president said that the agents of the company had voluntarily given up Rs. 25,000 from their commission. The directors report and audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1901 were received and adopted. The report showed a loss of Rs. 74,108 8-5, which together with the previous loss amounted to Rs. 1,99,454-0-5. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Nasserwanjee Soranjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the current year. Two of directors Messrs Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Ladhabhoy Ebrahimbhoy who retired by rotation were reelected. After customary compliments of the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The 30th ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Church Gate street, Fort, Bombay, Sir J. Cowasji Jehangir; Ktpresided. The directors' report stated that the agents of the company had voluntarily given up Rs. 20,000 out of their commission. The amount to the credit of profit and loss account including the balance carried forward from last account was declared to be Rs. 1,42,689-7-6. The report was adopted as read. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patell, who retired from the board by rotation, were reelected. The appointment of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir as a director was confirmed. Mr. Naorojee Ardeshir Bomanjee was appointed auditor for the current year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

The 16th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 23, Church Gate street, Fort, Bombay. Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir Kt, presided. The directors' report was received and adopted. It stated that in the year under review the agents had voluntarily given up half of their commission amounting to Rs. 33,115-9-10. The amount to the credit of the profit and loss account stood at Rs. 53,966-11-1, and deducting from it the debit balance of the previous year there remained a surplus of Rs. 34,049-0-8, from which Rs. 16,800-0-0 were agreed to be appropriated in the payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share. The appointment made by the board of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangirbe as a director of the company was confirmed. Messrs. J. M. Framjee Petit and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy who retired from the board by rotation were re-elected. Messrs Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Naorojee Ardeshir Bomanjee were appointed auditors for the current year. The meeting then dispersed after a vote of thanks to the president.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AT BORIWLI.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

ON Monday, Sadal Sahadatt, who, along with Abdur Satar, was tried in the Sessions Court at Thana, for the offence of attempting to commit murder of his wife and child by throwing them into the Bhynder Creek, from the railway bridge, on the night of the 31st of December last, and who were acquitted on Saturday last, was again placed before Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge, and the same jury, on a charge of attempting to commit the murder of his wife. Nasiban, by cutting her throat at Boriwli, on 2nd January, at about 12 midnight. Rao Saheb Ramchandra T. Acharya, Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleader, defended the prisoner. The evidence for the prosecution showed that after Nasiban was thrown into the Creek from the bridge, she was carried away by the tide to Ghorbunder, a place about 3 1-2 miles from the bridge. There she got on to a tree, and clung to it until the next morning. Afterwards she walked to Boriwli, where a Mussulman tea-shop keeper gave her food and shelter for the night. The next day she sent a message to some friends at Parel, who went to Boriwli to see her. Accused went along with them for the purpose of returning her ornaments. At night, while the woman was lying in a room in the tea-shop, accused went in and cut her throat, inflicting an incised wound 5 inches long, and 1-8th of an inch deep. The woman cried out, and the accused ran away. Dr. R. R. Dadina, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Bandra, said, the wound was not self inflicted. It ran from right to left, from above down wards. On cross-examination, witness said the lower end of the incision was deeper than the upper and was not bifurcated. The wound was situated on the lower part of the throat. Other witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and the statement of the accused, in which he denied the charge, was recorded. The Public Prosecutor having summed up the case for the prosecution, Mr. Athavle addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He asked the jury to hold that the woman had inflicted the wound on her throat herself with a view to conceal an offence with which she was afraid she would be charged. The jury retired for quarter of an hour, and brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was discharged.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OCEANIEN.

THE following passengers will sail to-day (Thursday), at 4 p.m., per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Oceanien, from the stream direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at Ballard Pier, at 3-30 p.m. sharp. Third class, deck passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 1 p.m., with all their baggage :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amstutz Mr, Mrs, infant and ayah
Adams Mr A C
Allen Mr, Mrs and child
Allen Mr and child
Abbott Mr, Mrs and Miss
Allen Sister Marie
Allard Mr L
Antia Mr S S
Booth Capt W D Sclater
Baldwin Mr
Baldwin Mr W R
Baldwin Mr L C
Chrismas Mrs
Collins Mr C E
Carroll Dr G T
Carew Mr A J
Cortland Mr A
Cortland Mr W
Carter Mr, W and servant
Deane Mr
Fitzgerald Mr
Fasken Major and Mrs
Fewkes Mr G H
Greenhalgh Mr, Mrs, child and infant
Gaunelin Miss
Grant Mrs
Goldberg Mrs
Guenedey Mr and Mrs
Godberg Bros two
Glendening Mrs
Ganon Emile Mr
Harley Mr
Hutchinson Mr
Kroyer Major F A C
Kyrvinidis Mr
Kemp Mr A Norman
Leheraux Mr
Leheraux Miss
Lyle Mrs Eliza and 2 girls
Leheraux Mr A
Lagrange Mr and Mrs
Long Capt and Mrs
McLeod Mrs
McLeod Miss
Morrison Mr and Mrs
Morrison Mr
Moynan Mrs and girl
Mayne Mrs A, infant and ayah
Mehta Mr A J
Newman Mrs and infant
Naspe Mr
Pinhey Major A F
Poole Mr A S
Robinson Mrs E
Robinson Mrs G
Robinson Mr
Robert Rev Father
Samuel Mr
Shaw Mr W R
Saunders Mr and Mrs
Saadys Mr, Mrs, Miss and Son
Sartorius Capt and Mrs
Sellar Rev
Scott Mr, Mrs and Miss and two girls
Sidell Mrs E
Simcock Mr C W
Symphorien Rev Father
Tata Mr R D
Volkart Mr L
Vanrenen Capt R
Vaughan Mrs and child
West Mrs
Williams Mr H A

A CRY FROM BEHIND THE DESK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence in your paper anent the treatment accorded to clerks tends, I am sorry to find, to show that the complaint is generally directed against native heads of departments. When subordinates prefer a European master it means something. As we natives are demanding of our rulers for a larger employment of our country men in positions of trust and responsibility, it is not, I submit, sufficient that we qualify ourselves to higher appointments by reason of our learning and educational attainments alone. We must secure the confidence of Government not merely by the possession of high intellectual powers. We must give proofs of having a moral conscience as a guarantee that, if entrusted with power, we shall do no wrong to our fellow creatures. We must be known for a sense of honour and justice and have a character for goodness and rectitude of heart. Smooth and fair words do not make a true gentleman and if we are not gentlemen we have no right to honourable posts which we no sooner get we think of nothing but how to favour the particular caste to which we happen to belong. The evil complained of is due to caste in offices, it opens a door to oppression and favouritism. Many a poor and helpless employe is oppressed with overwork and worried mercilessly. His case is indeed a pitiable one. I would remind my countrymen of what Dr. Smiles thinks of a gentleman by quoting the following from 'Self Help,' "There are many tests by which a gentleman may be known; but there is one that never fails—How does he exercise power over those subordinate to him? How does he conduct himself towards women and children. How does the officer treat his men the employer his servants, the master his pupils, and man in every station those who are weaker than himself? The discretion, forbearance, and kindliness with which power in such cases is used, may indeed be regarded as the crucial test of gentlemanly character.—Your &c.

S. B. G.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 10th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. It is notified for information that the Marksmen Challenge Shield and the Presidency Medal Matches will be fired off at

"LALIMLI"

(THE RED TAMARIND)

IS THE

TRADE-MARK

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CAWNPORE

WOOLLEN MILLS

& ARMY CLOTH

MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,

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The "LALIMLI" Brand,

and see that you get it.

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PURE WOOL

GOODS MANUFACTURED.

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FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

COMFORTABLE SUITS

FOR DAY WEAR.

FLEMISH HOLLAND COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 15.

SOFT LUSTRE SILK COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 28.

STOUT CHINA SILK COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 32.

WASHING TROPICAL TWEED COAT AND TROUS. } Rs. 15.

Asquith & Lord

OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

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SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH M SICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

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ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—

For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

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SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES

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INSPECTION INVITED.

THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS

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GEBRÜDER KNAKE'S

New Indian Model.

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UNIFORM Do.	JERSEYS.
Do. SERGES.	CARDIGAN JACKETS.
ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do, NATURAL GREY,
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS.

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th April.

Members are requested to return all arms, accoutrements and saddlery to Head-Quarters during the current week.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

1. Members, who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.
2. Leave of absence for 8 months has been granted to Corpl W J Osborn, from 8th instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1902.

MORE MIDSUMMER MADNESS.

In reply to an address presented by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce last November, His Excellency the Viceroy gave his opinion on the Mandalay Yunnan-fu Railway project in unequivocal terms. The building of such a line to the upper waters of the Yangtse in Szechuan, said Lord Curzon, is, if not a physical impossibility, at any rate so speculative and so enormously costly an undertaking, that neither the Home Government, nor the Indian Government, nor any company or syndicate, could conceivably undertake it. The idea that if it were built the wealth of Szechuan would stream down a single metre-gauge line, many miles of which would have to scale the mountains by a rack, while great arterial rivers flow through the heart of Szechuan itself, which are quite competent to convey its trade to and from the sea, "is one, as it seems to me in the present stage of Central Asian evolution, almost of midsummer madness." Those are the views of the Viceroy. So that we may warrant that the Government of India, for one, will not, for some time to come, be inclined to furnish funds to carry out, or assist in carrying out, such a line. Mr. Nisbet, whose comprehensive work on Burma appeared during the time His Excellency was visiting the "Blighted Province," endorsed those views. Coming as it did from the pen of a man who knows every inch of the country, that work should serve to drive home the arguments put forth by the Viceroy. Yet we find that the Associated Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution in favour of the scheme and Mr. Holt Hallett is endeavouring to stir up public feeling on its behalf, telling the readers of the "Morning Post" that France is cutting us out. It is anything but an inspiriting letter all the same, and is not likely to fill moneyed men with enthusiasm. The intended extension of the Mandalay-Lashio line to Yunnan, Mr. Hallett says, has been used as an excuse by the Home and Indian Governments for blocking the execution of the Burma-Siam-China Railway and the Burma Karenin Railway. Instead of pushing on with it to the frontier in order that the China Government might continue it through Yunnan-fu to meet the Railway which the French are constructing to that place, the Government of India has elected to stop their line 98 miles short of Kunlong Ferry. This Mr. Hallett considers the more surprising as Mr. Bagley, the Government engineer, who carried out the surveys for the Mandalay Lashio-Kunlong Ferry Railway, reported that the fifty-six miles of line would be fairly easy except for one gorge of three miles when there would be expensive side-cuttings and sharp curves, and that the country through which the line would run consists of fine, rich and populous valleys, the one leading to the Salween being twenty-five miles in length and a trade centre for the numerous Kachin villages in the high hills which shut it in to the north and south.

Mr Holt Hallett either has not read Lord Curzon's reply to the Rangoon Chamber or only cares to use such of His Excellency's points as are capable of being turned in his own favour. His statement that the cost of carrying that line from Lashio to the Kunlong Ferry would be considerably over half-a-million sterling, Mr. Hallett discounts and says the amount is relatively small. By constructing the line, it is true, we ensure the continuation of the rail to a distance of "between three and four hundred miles"—a rough and ready way of referring to railway construction by the way—beyond the British frontier and "thus open up to British Indian trade and enterprise a Chinese province particularly rich in minerals, and, according to M. de Lanessan's estimate, containing about eight and-a-half million inhabitants, or half as many again to the square mile as Burma does. Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallett discussed the project of a railway to Yunnan prior to the annexation of Burma. Our hesitation may give the resources of the country to the French on the Yunnan-Tongking line, and as Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger says, the Yunnan, which belongs only nominally to China, may soon become French territory. Even this prospect does not alarm either Lord Curzon or Mr. Nisbet. French officials have boldly asserted that the province is already under their influence, though England and France have formally recognised their mutual influences in Yunnan and have engaged not to clash with one another. The Associated Chambers, the Rangoon Chamber and Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett would have us accept their assurances that the line would prove lucrative and on the data put forward from time to time by the friends of the scheme it appears that their estimates were based on a wide acquaintance with the territory concerned and its resources. But up to quite recently the evidence has all been on one side. And in Mr. Nisbet's volume will be found a passage almost parallel with that in which the Viceroy expressed his further conviction, which runs: "Apart from purely political and strategical considerations, the improvement of existing communications converging on important points of river or railway and the formation of branch lines of railway within Burma seem to afford much more promising commercial opportunities than the early construction of a costly railway into and across Yunnan."

Mr. Colquhoun tells us that Yunnan has greater and more varied mineral wealth than that of any other province. Yet, says the Viceroy, the immense outlay which the railway would involve would bring us no return. The whole of Burmese imports from that State are successfully carried across the Kunlong Ferry in two dug-outs and amount to less than a hundred tons a year. To carry the line across the ferry would cost half a million. At the same time it must be remembered that His Excellency did not say there might not be political reasons which would justify the construction of such a line. But that is not an aspect from which Chambers of Commerce are given to looking at in projects of the kind. Their aim is to secure a good and sufficient return for their money. They have been told, by those best able to form an opinion, that they are not likely to find it in a Burmo-Chinese railway. And Lord Curzon is not alone in his declared belief that there has been a greater lack both of exact knowledge and of perspective in the treatment of this matter and a looser rein given to the imagination than on almost any subject of contemporaneous politics. No coal has yet been found in Yunnan. Pinewood fuel is scanty and this want of abundant supplies of cheap fuel will much increase the cost of working a railway. Burma has coal and gold and every other natural and the mineral produce which Yunnan boasts. It is therefore to the interest of the Government of India and of Burma that her resources shall be fully developed before money is carried across the frontier. "The commercial prospects of enterprise in Yunnan," writes Mr. Nisbet, "unfortunately appear anything but promising. British Chambers of Commerce told to look upon Yunnan as an Eldorado should, to avoid the probability of disenchantment and disappointment, carefully study the opinions expressed by the most reliable of the British Consuls personally acquainted with the country through which the proposed line of railway would pass." Hence it would be inequitable to charge to Burma finance the cost of such exploits as is now under contemplation. Political reasons may be strong enough to justify the construction of the line at the estimated cost of three millions. But that is a matter for which the assistance of the Government of India should not be asked. It is liable to be called upon to assist in defending the border which the line would cross. But imperial political considerations are not to over-rule the commercial interests of the country called upon to find the means. If the British Government wishes the line British Government may pay for it, otherwise, to use Mr. Nisbet's words "to involve the Government of India in such a matter will be adding another to the many financial wrongs already done to India in the name of Imperial requirements."

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

It is doubtless because of the mass of work which it covers that the Administration Report on Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency is a particularly dry document. In the desire to avoid unnecessary verbiage the report resolves itself into a mass of detail unadorned by any effort at picturesqueness other than that afforded by the stern lines of the printer's art as displayed in the tabular arrangement of figures. The report has to deal with so much work done that within the limits now prescribed for official reports there is no room for literary frillings or "purple patches." The limitations of the compilers of the report, however, do not prohibit others illuminating the facts they record, by a little imagination. It will probably not satisfy critics of the Digby School to be told that in the Bombay Presidency in 1900-1901 a sum of fifty four lakhs of rupees was spent on irrigation works or six lakhs more than the expenditure for the same purpose in the preceding year. The work carried out, as shown by this report, and the schemes contemplated as indicated by the projects laid before the Irrigation Commission, show that within the limits where irrigation is likely to be useful, the authorities are in earnest on this subject. The Government of India without waiting for the report of the Commission have provided for a large extension of irrigation and in this Presidency the Local Government is prepared to extend or assist in the extension of the work according as the necessities of particular districts are made clear. The enquiry by Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff and his colleagues indicated that for many large schemes in addition to those already in existence there was little scope in the Presidency and no great need, but that much might be done by the repair of ancient tanks the sinking of wells for irrigational purposes and by other unambitious methods dictated by the requirements of localities The work done during the year under report consisted mainly of the improving and enlarging of previously existing tanks and the extension of canals, with the construction of some new works. Famine labour was utilised in many instances and is still being so employed in the parts of the Presidency where relief has to be provided for the people.

One of the biggest of these works is the enlargment of the Chandola Tank and the extension of the Khari Cut Canal in the Ahmedabad district which was begun and is being completed as a famine relief work. Over a lakh of rupees were spent in increasing the capacity of the tank during 1900-1901 and the earth work necessary for the canal extension cost Rs. 1,36,158. The tank will now hold about 100 millions cubic feet of water and by means of the addition to the Cut irrigation will be available for a much increased area. A number important schemes were carried out in Gujerat where since the beginning of the present era of famine and scarcity the interest in irrigation and the problems associated with it has not been suffered to abate. Among a variety of other works completed, we find that in the Daskroi, Sanand, Dholka, Viramgam and Dhanudula talukas, the centres of the severest distress, twenty-nine works of improvement of tanks were finished last year at a cost of nearly six lakhs of rupees. All over the Northern Division there has been large expenditure on such works. Nearly two and a quarter lakhs were spent on four tanks started as relief works in the Surat and Broach districts and there were besides numerous smaller undertakings involving in the aggregate heavy expenditure. In some districts drainage channels to remedy water logging of the soil were completed, notably a large one in Viramgam, which since it was begun has cost more than two lakhs, and a new branch of the Karamsad drain which has altogether involved an expenditure of Rs. 1,39,291. In the Deccan one of the most important undertakings in progress is the Stretphal Tank in the Poona District. The value of the work carried out on this scheme during the year is put down at Rs 1,09,718. The Mangi Tank in the Sholapur district is another large work which has given employment to great numbers of famine striken people and on this nearly two lakhs were expended last year exclusive of the outlay on gratuitous relief and engineering establishment. On the Bhambardi Tank, in the same district, more than two and a half lakhs were expended In the Ahmednagar district there is the great Pravara River Scheme under which the two Ojhar Canals are being constructed. The first twenty miles of the earth work for the right bank canal were completed last year, the expenditure amounting to seven lakhs, to which must be added Rs, 1,11,000 for the work done in the previous year, when the project was begun. In connection with this Canal the Musalwadi tank is being constructed. It is designed to store the tail discharge of the canal during the monsoon. The canal itself will command an area of over twenty thousand acres included; in which are more than ten thousand acres of good soil. In the southern division and in Sind a great amount of useful work was done during the year in extension of existing irrigation schemes and generally the report is a record of great progress throughout the year.

THE MILITIA AND THE WAR.

THE Militia has rendered such indispensable services to the Empire and the Army throughout the war, that the little Mr. Brodrick said about it in his speech in Parliament on the Army Estimates will be received with satisfaction. Mr. Brodrick's remarks were, however, confined for the most part to the artillery and engineer branches, little or no reference being made to the infantry, which forms the bulk of its establishment, and ten battalions of which have recently volunteered for field service. The fact that nothing was said to indicate that the men would share in the scheme of improved payment about to be applied to the Regulars is disappointing. The wastage in the Militia is very great, and something more is necessary to induce men to prolong their service. Especially should efforts be made to obtain and maintain good non-commissioned officers upon whom so much depends. The continued neglect in this respect is remarkable. As regards the artillery and engineers, it is satisfactory to hear that their great usefulness is recognised, and that more attention is being given to their welfare. The new Militia field artillery is to be increased, and from Mr. Brodrick's remark that "it is impossible, we find, to ask any large body of Volunteers to undertake the duty of field artillery," we may assume that the Militia field artillery will provide the bulk of that arm of the service for home defence. The Militia engineers are to receive increased pay and instruction. The Militia Engineers have proved a most valuable auxiliary to the Regulars, but so far the officers, who are ever ready to undertake almost any duty, have had no reward in the form of permanent transfer or employment. To offer them the opportunity of obtaining direct appointments to the Royal Engineers, subject of course to suitable and special qualifications, would have the best effect in stimulating education. The Militia Engineers may be made the means of attracting well-qualified professional men to the service, and in view of recent scientific discoveries and developments, something should be done by offering of brighter prospects to induce civil engineers to take commissions. As a result of the War all branches of the Militia should have much improved prospects. Little or no notice has been taken of the education the recent embodiments of militia must have been to the men, taking men as they do from their civil avocations to do duty abroad. We think if this plan were kept up of always embodying so many battalions and sending them on garrison duty abroad, it would relieve many line battalions and be a splendid education for men who otherwise know little or nothing of the empire.

CAPTAIN SCHARLIEB, 5th Bengal Cavalry, has just issued through the "Pioneer" press, Allahabad, a compact little volume which he styles "A Precis of the Tactics of the Drill Books." It is an excellent little work and should be in the hands of every cavalry man who aims at efficiency.

HUTS are being built for such of the Boer prisoners as will remain at Umballa and Saharanpur during the hot weather and the rains. The estimate for hutting at Saharanpur for 1,000 prisoners is Rs. 82,225.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Major F. A. Hoghton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, visited H. M. S. Fox, now lying in port, at 2 p.m., yesterday. On his leaving the ship, a salute of 9 guns was fired from the vessel in his honour.

A CURIOUS feature of the War, writes a Pretoria correspondent, is that our enemies, the Boers, are actually cultivating the land and raising crops in certain difficult and more or less inaccessible localities. This looks as if a portion of the Boers contemplate a lengthened resistance. And though the majority of our enemies still fighting will, no doubt, in a few short months have either surrendered or been put out of action, yet for some time to come there will be a disperate few, perhaps 3,000 or so, who will go on fighting, betaking themselves probably as a last resort to the mountain strongholds to the East or on the Portuguese border.

SIGNOR MARCONI'S own story of his experiments and successes with wireless telegraphy will shortly be published in book form by a New York publisher. Heretofore Signor Marconi has written little or nothing of publication, it being his often-expressed intention to say as little as possible of his work until he should have achieved substantial successes in the commercial transmission of messages. His book, which will be profusely illustrated, will give not only the first complete and authentic account of his own experiments, but it will also include a survey of the work of former investigators in the field of wireless telegraphy.

THE Boer General Olivier, who is on parole, left Colombo on the 4th inst., by the "Lady Gordon" for Jaffna, where he will remain a couple of days. He will then proceed to the Island of Delft, where he will be met by the Government Agent, Mr. R. W. Ievers, who will conduct the General over the Government Horse Breeding establishment there. General Olivier will, no doubt, find much to interest him there, especially as he was a large breeder of thoroughbred horses in South Africa. General Olivier expects to return to Colombo at the expiration of fifteen days.

THE whole nature of Arctic exploration may quite conceivably be changed if the plan of Captain Bernier should succeed. The Captain is in command of an American expedition which is to start for the North Pole this year. It is said that he proposes to take a wireless telegraph transmitter with him, in the hope of being able to report his movements and possibly send for assistance. Signor Marconi, interviewed on the subject in the States recently, saw nothing impracticable in the idea, and said that the electrical energy required to send messages for thousands of miles could easily be developed.

EGYPT UNDER THE KHEDIVES.

MR. EDWARD DICEY'S BOOK.

Mr. Edward Dicey has maid a valuable addition to the large number of books dealing with various phases of the Egyptian Question. It has been Mr. Dicey's self-imposed task to tell the story of the Khedivate, or rather the history of the ruling family in the land of the Nile since the days of Mahomet Ali, who was styled Viceroy and not Khedive, a title of Persian origin which Ismail the Magnificent had conferred upon him (for a substantial consideration) by his Imperial master, "the Shadow of God on Earth." This style of the Sultan's is, by the way, curiously like that used by the Pope, "the Viceregent of Christ on Earth. The wish to combine spiritual and temporal power is one widely held—is not the Czar of All the Russias also the spiritual head of the Orthodox Church? The word Khedive, too, has a spiritual significance. It is derived from Khiva, a Persian name for God, and means godly or divine. A fitting title for Ismail! Mr. Dicey's story is one of absorbing interest to all students of history. A not unsympathetic sketch of Mahomet Ali is followed by a brief recital of the events which marked the reign of Abbas I. and Said—the last named being the Viceroy who granted M. de Lesseps the concession to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Then followed the rule of Ismail, a time at first of great magnificence and extravagance—of borrowings without limit, of feastings of princes and fastings of peasants. Ismail was a man whose ambitions were as great as those of his ancestor who had destroyed the Mamelukes and defied the Sultan, but he lacked the driving power necessary to achieve his ends. The days of his glory ended soon after the opening of the Suez Canal. For a time he struggled hard to make both ends meet, but in vain. Stirred into action by the threats of Prince Bismarck France and England intervened (unwillingly), as far as England was concerned), and "like a bolt from the blue" came the Firman from Stamboul deposing Ismail. Tewfik, his son, reigned in his stead, but he did not rule—the days of absolutism in Egypt were ended.

It is these early chapters which fascinate most. To some small extent the subsequent chapters traverse the same ground as that covered by Milner's "England in Egypt." Our extracts therefore are taken mainly from the early part of Mr. Dicey's volume. The author's qualifications to write on the subject are known to a good many people. He has been intimately acquainted with most of the personages concerned in the history of Egypt during the past thirty years.

JEDDART JUSTICE.

The following incident shows how Mahomet Ali established "law and order" in Cairo:—

There had been reports of discontent and disaffection in the Arab quarter of Cairo, and one evening a decree was issued, announcing that anyone proved to have spoken disloyally of the Government, would be hung on the spot. It so happened that the British Consul had asked for an audience of the Viceroy on the following issue of the decree. According to the custom of the time, the interview was fixed for a very early hour in the morning. On riding past the Esbekieh Gardens, which was then, and remained even within my own memory, a sort of no man's land, the Consul saw forty corpses hanging in rows by the roadside, with a label affixed to them, stating that their offence was that they had spoken evil of the Government. On arriving at the palace, the British representative expressed some surprise to his Highness at so many disaffected persons having been detected, convicted and punished in so short a time. Mahomet Ali's explanation was, I am told, to the following effect—

"I sent word last night to the head of the police, that he must hang forty persons by daybreak this morning, and told him to pick out two score of the biggest scoundrels he could think of in the slums of Cairo. I dare say they had spoken, or would have spoken, disrespectfully of the Government. If they did not, they are a good riddance; and, at any rate, we shall hear no more of any popular dicontent under my rule."

"PAM" AND THE CANAL.

A good deal has been made of England's objection to the cutting of the Suez Canal. But the attitude of Lord Palmerston was taken on quite defensible grounds.:—

The importance of rapid communication via Egypt with our Eastern possessions was even more important then, when telegraphy was still in its infancy, than it is to-day. It was therefore a matter of vital interest to England that no European Power should have the control of Egypt. The Suez Canal, if it had been constructed on the terms of the original concession, would have given France a footing in Egypt which would have made her all-powerful at Cairo. This being so, I fail to see why Lord Palmerston should be held up to obloquy, because he did everything in his power to hinder, or, at any rate to retard, the completion of the Canal. It was his duty, as a British statesman, to protect the interests of England. He knew of no other rule of conduct for an Englishman holding his position; and I, for my part, venture to doubt whether there is any rule that is better. There is a story, whose authenticity I have never been able to ascertain, that on some occasion when he was asked why he opposed the Canal, he answered: "Because if the Canal is made, England will have to annex Egypt and I, for one, have no wish to see Egypt added to the British Empire."

DE LESSEPS ANECDOTES.

We see a good deal of M. de Lesseps, a veritable leader of men. The following story relates to 1869, just prior to the opening of the canal:—

He was a man of well over sixty, with a spare, active figure, clear-cut features, snow-white hair and moustache, and a bronzed complexion. He had just got engaged to a singularly attractive young lady, who might well have been his grand-daughter. The future bride and her parents were then staying with him on a visit; and I think everybody will admit that there are few positions in life more difficult to fill with dignity than that of an elderly swain courting a young and pretty bride. But M. de Lesseps succeeded where anybody else would have failed; and apart from his fame, it seemed no improbable supposition that the marriage on both sides was at the time one of genuine affection. A suitor so bright, a manner so charming, a look of such intense vitality, may well have captivated the fancy of a young girl. . . . . He was fond of telling a story, how he once received a letter from a Frenchman in some out-of-the-way part of the world, enclosing an application for shares in his tunnel through Sweden. He declined to accept the money accompanying the application, on the ground that his Company was not making a tunnel, but a canal, and that the scene of their operations was not Sweden, but Egypt. In reply, his correspondent wrote to say his application held good, as it was a matter of absolute indifference to him what the project was or where it was located, "Pourvu que ca embete les Anglais."

THE FALL OF A GODDESS.

Here is a double picture of the Empress Eugenie—in her glory and in her fall:—

The last time I saw the Empress Eugenie during her visit to Egypt was on the night of the State ball given in her honour at Ismailia. There were present at this festival any number of Royalties, but the Empress of the French was, by common consent the mistress of the revels. It was not only her position as a woman, her queen-like presence, her singular beauty, still hardly touched by the lapse of years, which gave her practical, if not nominal, precedence even in the presence of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. It was as the representative of France and of the Napoleonic, dynasty that every one, from the Khedive downwards, was anxious to pay her the respect due to her connection with the great enterprise then just completed. I can see her still in my mind's eye as covered with diamonds she moved, like a goddess, amidst the crowds who stood up to give her passage to the dais on which, surrounded by crowned heads and the heirs to Royal thrones, she took her seat as if I may use the phrase, the patroness of the ball. I can still hear the strains of "Partant pour la Syrie" which the bands played in her honour as she embarked on the Imperial yacht the Aigle, on leaving the ball, and the salutes by which her departure was proclaimed. The ball took place in November, 1869.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Piet DeWet, Christian DeWet's brother, and ex-General of the Orange Colony, is organizing with Lord Kitchener's sanction a Burgher VolunteerCorps, to be called the Orange Colony Volunteers. The members of the force will receive special facilities on returning to their farms after the war.

THE GALLANTRY OF THE CANADIANS.

In the last fight with Delarey seventy Canadians kept 600 Boers at bay for two hours till all but fifteen were either killed or wounded and only then the enemy ventured to rush upon them and captured the remnant.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Lord Cranborne, in reply to a question in the Commons, said he hoped that the Uganda Railway would be finished in September.

THE COMING BUDGET.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question, said he hoped to introduce the Budget on Thursday.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

The Manchurian Convention has been signed at Peking.

The Russians propose to restore the Railway in Chihli, when the British relinquish military control of it.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

MR DOUMER URGES ENERGETIC ACTION.

M. Doumer, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, has arrived in France and is urging, by speeches and interviews, energetic action in the Far East, and notably in Siam, where the English, he says, will oust the French unless actions are substituted for words.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Russian Government has authorised a loan to the Bank of Persia to take up the new five per cent Persian gold loan of ten million roubles on the same securities and conditions as the loan of 1902 (sic.)

OUTRAGE BY BULGARIANS.

A band of Bulgarians have murdered and mutilated four Mussalmans on the Turkish frontier. It is believed the outrage has been committed in order to provoke reprisals.

JAPAN'S INVITATION TO MR. BARTON NOT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Barton, the Australian Premier, does not accept the invitation to visit Japan on his way back from the Coronation.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Lord Dundonald has been appointed to the command of the Canadian Militia.

THE COMING CORONATION.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the Supreme Command of the troops at the Coronation, the British, Indian and Colonial. General Trotter will be chief of the Staff.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT AT THE COBONATION.

It has been definitely arranged that the Indian Contingent will encamp in the Old Deerpark at Richmond during the Coronation celebration.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

The papers generally attribute the signature of the Manchuria Convention to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The "Daily Chronicle" says that in 1895 Russia robbed Japan of the fruits of her victory over China and Japan has now attained her long delayed revenge.

TRAINING SHIP FOR CALCUTTA.

Mr. Richards, member for East Finsbury, who has returned from India, has received a letter from the Admiralty, stating that the expediency of the establishment of a training ship at Calcutta for Eurasians will be carefully considered.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

The Natal Assembly has read a second time a Bill providing that children of indentured Indians born before and after the arrival of the parents on reaching full age shall become subject to the same conditions as the parents.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Plague seems to have at last passed its zenith in the Punjab, where 14,871 deaths are reported for the week ending April 5th, compared with 16,675 in the preceding seven days. Elsewhere throughout India little change is reported. The most noticeable feature in the weekly returns to-day issued being a decrease from 1,777 to 1,256 in the number of deaths in Bengal and an increase from 816 to 947 in the Bombay City. The total number of deaths in India during the week is 23,286 against 23,834 in the previous seven days.

GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The site on Colaba Causeway, Bombay, hitherto vested in the Government of India, has been relinquished to the Bombay Government with a view to retransfer to the Bombay Improvement Trust.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

Major Hukam Singh, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy accompanies the Indian Coronation Contingent to England.

ADDITIONS TO THE INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT'S.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

With the arrival of the two brigade divisions of Royal Field Artillery from South Africa, two Lieutenant-Colonels have been added to the Indian Establishment, leaving one required to complete the number for the proposed four R. H. A. and fourteen R. H. F. A. brigade divisions, besides one to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Suart. R. H. A., who completes his command tenure next July.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF MONEY BY AN ASSISTANT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

Mr. D. J. Keating, late of Lumsden's Horse and recently serving as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Portland Cement Manufacturers has absconded with a large sum of money belonging to his employers and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

THE VICEROY SHIKARING.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

MANUKOTA, APRIL 8.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, though they made a short halt at Kasamudrum yesterday, did not go out for a shoot.

The special train reached Manukota about a quarter to eleven.

After breakfast the Viceregal party went out. The first blank day was the result.

To-day, again, their Excellencies drove out in tongas for a shoot with no better results, for a tiger broke through the beaters and escaped.

Their Excellencies are enjoying perfect health. The weather has been cloudy and a few drops of rain fell this evening.

With reference to the account published in the "Madras Mail" that a gun accidently exploded, and the bullet entered the helmet of His Excellency the Viceroy, it is stated that the report is unfounded, and that through the negligence of a servant a rifle was accidently discharged, the bullet passing harmlessly in the neighbourhood of the mechan in which the Viceroy and Lady Curzon were seated.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A CHORUS OF CONGRATULATION.

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

At the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, this afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson presented the Financial Statement. He said that the conditions of the Provincial contract were certainly calculated to make the Government of Madras economical in the extreme; in all the past five years the Government had been embarrassed by famine and plague and unfavourable seasons, and its solvency was maintained by repeated doles from the Supreme Government, which, it was suggested, had treated Madras not as a son but as a poor relation, or elder brother in the parable of the Prodigal Son. The local Government; cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged the grants made this year by the Government of India, and looked upon them as the earnest of future generous treatment. There was an idea abroad that the Madras Government did not press its claims enough upon the Government of India. The Government of Madras was of opinion that it was not right to exaggerate its demands, but to receive a portion of what it asked for and what was necessary.

The local Government believed that the Government of India was prepared to deal fairly and justly with it.

The discussion on the budget resolved itself into a unanimous chorus of congratulation to the Government on the prosperous budget presented to the Council.

Lord Ampthill, in bringing the debate to a close, made an interesting speech aknowledging the generous treatment received at the hands of the Government of India. The local Government had received not only as much as it had asked for, but even more, and the sums placed at its disposal were as great as could easily be applied during the ensuing year. The generous treatment already accorded by the Supreme Government engendered the hope of favourable treatment at the revision of the Provincial contract next year. His Excellency did not think with many that the Budget debate served no useful purpose; it had always been profitable and useful to the Government, and he trusted it would continue to be so. They began the new financial year with brighter prospects, and the work which lay before the Government was that of peaceful and progressive administration.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

At the Madras High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Boddam, the petition for divorce by W. G. Hodgson, of Kamptee, Central Provinces, Captain, 22nd Madras Infantry, was called on for hearing, the Advocate-General appearing for the petitioner.

The respondent, Mrs. Hodgson, is at present residing in England, and the dissolution of marriage is sought on the ground of her alleged misconduct with Arthur Guy Moore, Captain, 2nd Madras Lancers, said to be residing in the same hotel in England as the respondent.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 is claimed as damages from the co-respondent, who in his affidavit admits misconduct, but denies that the petitioner suffered any damage. Issues were framed, and the case posted for hearing in August next.

THE FOOTBALL DISASTER.

COLLAPSE OF A STAND.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 9.

A special London cablegram to the "Pioneer" says:—

The Association Football Match, in which the disastrous accident occurred on Saturday, took place in Ibrose Park, Glasgow, in the presence of 85,000 spectators. Some 20,000 of these were on the north-west stand, or terracing.

Ten minutes after the commencement of the play there was a rush of Scottish forwards on the English goal, which set the occupants of the north-west terracing swaying excitedly to watch what was going on. The result was that some staging, thirty yards wide, collapsed and 400 persons fell from a height of 40 feet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major General Barnett, Commanding the Poona District, has been granted eight months' leave from early next month. Brigadier-General Ventris from Belgaum officiates for him, while Colonel Plowden, A. A. G., Mhow, acts in Command of Belgaum. Major Robinson A. A. G., Madras, will be transferred to Mhow, Lieut. Colonel Reid, D. A. A. G., Bangalore, officiates as A. A. G., Madras.

The annual Bengal Cavalry Dinner in London will take place at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole on Monday, the 9th June next.

The 20th Bombay Infantry at Alipore have been re-armed with the '303 Rifles. The Bazara, Gujrat, and Quetta Mountain Batteries have received 303 carbines.

Colonel Duperier, R. E., at present officiating as Chief Engineer, Military Works, Bengal Command, will succeed Colonel Broadbent as Chief Engineer, Punjab Command the latter officer vacating shortly under the age limit.

DEATH OF LORD KIMBERLEY.

HIS CAREER AS A STATESMAN.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The death is announced of Lord Kimberley.

The Earl of Kimberley was born on the 7th January, 1826. The family can trace its descent from a very remote period of the history of this country. One of Lord Kimberley's ancestors received the honor of Knighthood from Henry I., and another, John Wodehouse, very greatly distinguished himself in the memorable battle of Agincourt. From that period to this, the family has been able to boast the possession of many distinguished sons. Lord Kimberley commenced his education at Eton, and afterwards went to Christ Church, Oxford. There he greatly distinguished himself, as he graduated in 1847, and took a first-class in classical honours. In 1846 he succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, and on the 16th August, 1847, he married a daughter of the Hon. R. Fitzgibbon. From that period he took a close interest in the political movements of the time. Very soon he was called into an active participation in the government of his country. After a short period of hard training at the Foreign Office, Lord Kimberley (then Baron Wodehouse) became Under-Secretary of State for India. In these minor offices his lordship displayed a great power for administration. In 1856, when he was only thirty years of age, he was chosen British Envoy to St. Petersburg. In that cold northern region he discharged his onerous duties with rare tact and consummate skill. For nearly two years he laboured on behalf of British interests there, and then returned home to resume in Lord Palmerston's second Administration, the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. From this office he retired in August, 1861. He was not, however, long out of office, for in 1863 he was despatched to the north of Europe once more, for the purpose of settling the Schleswig-Holstein question, which at that time created a good deal of trouble and comment. In 1864 he became Under-Secretary for India again.

In the following year he received substantial promotion, becoming Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in succession to the Earl of Carlisle; and secured as much success in his work as any man can hope to secure. The Fenians were busy in Ireland in those days, and Lord Kimberley's task was to restrict, as far as possible, their influence for evil. For his services whilst Lord Lieutenant, Lord Wodehouse was created Earl of Kimberley. In 1868 a long official lieutenancy with Mr. Glads one was commenced. Lord Kimberley left Ireland on the fall of Lord Russell's Administration in July, 1865. For a little over two years he was in the cool shade of Opposition. But the Liberals had another turn in the government of the nation, and, with the advent of Mr. Gladstone to the Premiership in 1868, Lord Kimberley became Lord Privy Seal. This office he held until July, 1870, when he became Secretary for the Colonies—a post befitting his administrative power. There he displayed once more his genius for hard work. He resigned office with the fall of Mr. Gladstone's first Government in 1874, having left at the Colonial Office a record of which he has every reason to feel proud.

In 1878 Lord Kimberley was appointed chairman of the Royal Commission which was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts. This Commission created a good deal of public interest, and the work which the chairman had to discharge was enormous. Two years later on the triumph of Mr. Gladstone at the polls Lord Kimberley re-entered the Cabinet as Secretary for the Colonies. He had full command of the innumerable details connected with Colonial government. In 1882, when Mr. Bright resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Earl of Kimberley held this post also until November of the same year when Mr. Dodson was appointed. On December 16 1883 Lord Kimberley removed to the India Office in succession to the Marquis of Hartington, who had succeeded Mr. Childers as Secretary for War. This Office he held until the dissolution in 1885, and on the formation of the Liberal Government in the following year he again became Secretary for India. In Lord Rosebery's Administration he was again Foreign Secretary.

THE DEAD STATESMAN'S INFLUENCE.

The following descriptive sketch of Lord Kimberley's life was published some time ago:—"The outward and visible being of Lord Wodehouse, first Earl of Kimberley, is eminently and instructively that of strength. The face is good and firm; and the poise of the head decisive. A frown rests habitually upon the brow, and the chin, encased in a short, strong beard, far from being hopelessly grey, might in its solidity have been indebted for its existence to the chisel and mallet of the stone-cutter, or to the cunning of the wood carver. The figure supports the illusion above. It is tall and massive, and moves with a muscular dignity. From head to foot the bearing and the being are suggestive of a consciousness of somebody, of a somebody acrei to the lips, titled to the eyes. Sir Thomas Lawrence would have gloried in the "full length" of such a person, and it would have been all the pleasanter to that eminent idealiser, because he would have been spared the necessity of creating the hero of his pencil. of conceiving from the depths of his inner consciousness a nobility of carriage, and endowing a limited personality with a commanding presence. Perhaps, if the painters of the Georgian era had gone in less for Georges, the poor monarch who compared his living bride with the artistic counterfeit would not have had to void his overcharged emotion in the angalant asite of "the devil take her painter." Well, the Princess Charlotte made the disappointed lover of apple dumplings as well as of rosy faces an excellent wife and Queen. But though Lord Kimberley is so suggestive of strength, he is not what, in popular acceptance, is called strong. At the same time the noble Earl was strong enough in a great crisis to select the least promising horn of a double dilemma. He cast in his lot with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. The temptation to go was certainly trying. The best part of his colleagues had gone—Lord Hartington, Lord Selborne, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain—the flower of the Cabinet of 1880. There was no mistake about the prospect; it was one of unrelieved collapse. The Liberal Party was hopelessly driven, and there was scarcely a squeak to be got out of its remaining champions. Well, if—to accept Mr. Gladstone's estimate of a remarkable display of vacillation—Sir George Trevelyan's conduct in first going out and then coming back was angelic, the conduct of Lord Kimberley—Lord Spencer, Lord Aberdeen—that trinity of ex-Viceroys—must be proclaimed heroic. They at least made up their minds in a decent manner. With this admission and this recognition of a striking possession of the divine attribute of decision in a hopeless dilemma, it would be ungracious, perhaps, to pursue the inquiry further. Sufficient is it to say that Lord Kimberley owed his great position—or the several successive great positions—that he has held under the Crown to his social state. He is not eloquent, on the contrary, he is distinctly prosy. He is not, it is true, a regulation dinner-hour debater, but he is put up usually to talk noble lords to their dinner, or to welcome them when they begin to return. He is not the orator whom a dismayed leader or a leader with his wits about him in a moment of party peril would send forth to save a situation or shew the way to glory or death. Lord Kimberley is not known to be a profound thinker and his administrative exploits have neither got us into war nor saved us from it. He is one of those gold sticks which in the larger application of the term the giants of the democracy are obliged by the unbending traditions of their country to lean upon. It is an absurd custom of the Court which after all does influence the Cabinet of the democracy to the limit of ironical inconsistency. It takes a very long time to evict tradition from the rookeries of custom. Lord Kimberley commenced his career as Lord Wodehouse. He was the Dowb of his day, the order was given to the responsible Minister of his party to take care of him. Well the noble Lord has shown his gratitude by fidelity to his nation.

BETWEEN the two ex-Indian civilians—Sir Richard Temple and Sir George Campbell—who in recent times have attained the position of Parliamentary "characters" there were some points of resemblance. Both had been Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, both had a vein of native egotism, both published autobiographies, and both, after a long Indian career, had vitality enough to enjoy a comparatively long second spell of public life in the House of Commons. There the similitude ceased.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding, and there were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr Manmohandas Ramji, Mr Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr M. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

MONKEY HOUSE.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—"I have the honour to state that tenders were invited for the construction of a monkey house at the Victoria Gardens, but as no tenders were received, quotations were invited from several well-known firms, out of which only two have quoted their rates which work out as follows as per accompanying tabulated statement:—(1). Messrs. Mahomedali Abdulalli and Company, Rs. 7,497-12-5; (2.) Messrs. Deoram Keshawji and Company, Rs. 7,708-2-9. As the quotation of Messrs. Mahomedalli Abdullali & Company is the lower of the two, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. 7,497-12-5 plus Rs. 770-2-7 for 10 per cent. contingencies."

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's proposal on the understanding that the cage would be ready within four months.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Committee, next considered following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to forward herewith for the orders of the Corporation copy of an application received from Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, asking for privilege leave for one month and 28 days from April 15th next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. The Chief Accountant reports Mr. Murzban is entitled to the leave fo which he applies and I have accordingly the honour to request that it may be sanctioned by the Corporation. At the same time I have the honour to recommend that Mr. C. C. James be appointed to act for Mr. Murzban in addition to his own duties and that in consideration of the extra work that will thereby be imposed upon him he be granted a special monthly allowance of Rs. 200 in addition to his present consolidated salary of Rs. 1,200."

The Committee granted the leave asked for and forwarded the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with a view to their appointing a "locum tenens" during Mr Murzban's absence.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The Commissioner in a letter requested the assent of the Standing Committee under Section 59 (a) of the Municipal Act, to the grant by the Governor in Council of three months' leave of absence to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., in addition to the leave which that Officer was at present enjoying. Mr. Harvey had urgent private reasons which rendered it highly desirable that he should not return to duty as soon as he had originally intended.

The assent asked for was given by the Committee.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned to 2-30 p. m. on Tuesday next.

THE FANCY FAIR: A PERPETUAL MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The most difficult thing in the world is to get children to put their toys away when playtime is over. It is the same with children of a larger growth. The consequence is that the oval where Bombay was at play a month ago is still "littered over like a pig-stye," to employ a usual term. The river bed has been filled in for of course an engineer having constructed it would lose no time in removing all traces of his handiwork which other people might crib and possibly improve upon. But there still stand the ghastly remains of a once beautiful stall, like a hugs scarecrow at which even a steam-roller might say and the amount not bamboo chupper and rubbish of all kinds give one the nasty after-taste in the mouth one gets when the pill has not sufficiently covered by jam. Are they to stand as a perpetual memorial? Is it any good offering a reward to those responsible if they get the oval clear, say by Christmas!—Yours &c.

HURRY UP.

A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

EXECUTED AT THANA.

JANIA KAMALLA, a notorious dacoit of the Deccan, paid the extreme penalty of the law on the gallows erected outside the rear gate of the Thana Special Prison on Monday morning, in the presence of a number of people.

Jania's career, though not so interesting as his predecessor's, Chimla's and his cousin's, who were executed in the same place about three years ago, is equally painful. He was a native of Koregaum, in the Thana District. Unlike Chimla, he was illiterate. He was about thirty years of age and was a cultivator by profession. The failure of the crops compelled him to leave his farm and to resort to plunder. He joined a gang of dacoits, headed by Gangia. The gang, which is still at large, has confined its operations to the Thana District. They had proclaimed themselves open enemies of the Marwaries and the money-lending class, as almost all the members of the gang were ruined by the heavy interest levied by that class.

In August last, Gangia's gang received information that Premchund Ramchund, a Marwari moneylender and his son, Gulu had set out with a bailiff and several others to execute certain decrees they had obtained against some villagers. The gang was at that time in the village of Toke, and they were told by a Koli that Premchund had attached his cattle and chattels in execution of the decree, and that he should be killed. Gangia and his gang, including Jania, went into the jungle, where they hid themselves till the arival of Premchand. When the latter appeared on the scene with his party, they were attacked by Gangia's gang with swords and sticks. Premchund fell, and his ornaments were carried away by the gang. The dacoits then made good their escape, but as they perceived that they were pursued by Gulu son of Premchand, they made for him. Jania at the instance of his leader Gangia, held the boy while the others attacked him with sticks and swords till he fell dead.

Some time later Jania fell into the hands of the police, was tried and sentenced to death on the 10th February last. He appealed to the High Court and subsequently to the Governments of Bombay and India for a mitigation of the death sentence, but his efforts proved fruitless.

The condemned man was pinioned and taken out of his cell at the appointed time, and the death-warrant was read out to him by the Superintendent, Mr. W. W. Wells. On being questioned whether he wished to say anything Jania said he was innocent. On being led to the gallows the prisoner's nerves failed him: he mounted the scaffold in a state of collapse and had to be supported by four warders. A drop of seven feet six inches was given, and death was instantaneous

A UNIQUE time-saving device is said to be used in the office of one of New York's large drug companies. Over the desks of each member of the firm and each manager of a department are four incandescent lights of different colours. When the individual is at his desk and at liberty to consider questions from others in the office, his white light is turned on. When he is in the building and must be hunted up he leaves his green light burning. When he is engaged and not to be disturbed except for vitally important matters, his blue light is in evidence; while the display of his red light means, practically, "Danger! Will not brook interruption upon any consideration."

FROM the statements made by Mr. Duncan Matheson, Chairman of the Manchester Royal Exchange, at a meeting of the proprietors of that building, it would seem that the period of temporary depression in the Lancashire cotton trade has for the time being come to an end. He expressed the view that the revival of demand from the Far East had imparted new life and cheerfulness to the aspect of affairs. Order-books are again full, manufacturers are placed under contract for some time to come, and leading producers on 'Change have seldom been so confident that there is a good time before them. Some interesting figures were also given by Mr. Matheson in regard to the spinning branch of the trade. In 1900, it appears, 780,000 new spindles were started, and in the following year 865,000, whilst in the new mills now being erected it is computed that a further 1,135,000 spindles will be started. As against these it appears that 600,000 old-fashioned spindles have ceased to exist. Even with this deduction, the figures show progress, and the cotton trade generally cannot be in the stagnant or decaying condition which pessimists represent.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed:—

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Parmanand, Kalliajee Mowjee, Dewkaran Meghjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, and Rustomjee Caresetjee Banatwalla, were again placed at the bar before his lordship and a Special Jury, charged with forging the will of one Purshotam Ludha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding; and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. H. N. Haridas represented accused No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhalshanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. Pundit, instructed by Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, for No. 3; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., for No. 5. The following gentlemen were on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Mr. J. E. Keess	Mr. A. E. Duchesne
Mr. Krishnanath A. Kirtiker	Mr. T. H. Hannah
Mr. F. W. Cresswell	Mr. L. B. Ker
Mr. D. M. Forbes	Mr. F. W. Grymer

Krishna Govind Yadow, a convict in the Poona Jail, was examined by the Advocate-General at considerable length in support of the facts stated in the opening statement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE INFORMER.

Krishna was then cross-examined by Mr. Haridas. He said he was about forty years of age and was occasionally employed in forging documents.

Are you a professional forger?—No. All my experience in forgery has been subsequent to 1895.

How did Sanjana come to know that you were a forger?—He must have known from the case in which he (Sanjana) was engaged.

Witness was asked about the process by which he forged the will, and was told to forge the first line of the will in court. Witness asked for certain materials for the purpose, and counsel at once sent for them. Meanwhile the cross-examination was continued.

Witness was shown an account-book and was told to identify Purshotam Ladha's handwriting therein.

Witness did so, marking the portion in red pencil. Continuing, he said he picked up the letters which were wanted. He knew a little of Gujarati and could pick up the letters from the book. The first draft was shown to Sanjana and Jadawjee. When witness made the new will, there was the signature of the attesting witness.

Can you forge any handwriting?

Chief Justice: Gujarati or English?

Mr. Haridas: Any.

Witness: I can imitate the strokes of any writing.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, witness said whenever he came to Bombay he put up at Boitee's, as he had no other friends in Bombay.

To Mr. Rustom Wadia: Sanjana at first did not tell witness what the business was for which his presence was required in Bombay. Sanjana went out with Ballajee, leaving witness in Ballajee's house, and they returned to the house in about half an hour. When witness met Mathuradas in Poona, he gave him certain information and handed him some papers. Witness had promised to give a certain letter to Mathuradas; but he subsequently found some difficulty, and burnt the letter. His house was about to be searched in connection with the case in which he was convicted and sentenced. Witness handed the will to Sanjana four days before he wrote the anonymous letter.

To Mr. Lowndes: Mr. Brewin knew at that time all about witness's case. Witness had been writing Marathi since he was thirteen years of age, and Gujarati since he was twenty-two. Witness could write only a few words of English, such as Bombay, Poona, etc. The document witness was convicted of forging at Poona, was a Marathi document. Only the signature was forged. Witness was sometime ago charged with forging another will in Marathi, but was acquitted in that case. In every forgery witness used a black paper like that shown him. That was the way in which the signatures in this case and the second copy of the will were made.

Mr. Haridas said that he would not further cross-examine the witness, as Mr. Lowndes had very clearly got out what he wanted.

Witness was re-examined by Mr. Scott at some length. As to the statement made by witness in writing in jail, he said he had also mentioned therein about other cases of forgery. Witness had known Ballajee from his childhood. His native village was in the Sattara district. There were other people living in the house in which the witness's room was. They all knew where he had gone to.

The witness's examination lasted all day. The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE FRAMJI PALLONJI MISTRI.

Mr. Inverarity, appeared on behalf of Messrs Thakoredas and Co., opposing creditors, and asked that the order for the examination of the insolvent and his witnesses be discharged. The learned counsel said that the creditors' interest in the claim had been purchased, and their interest had ceased.

His lordship granted the application.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi" for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition.

His lordship said that they must settle about the Official Assignee's commission.

Mr. Mankar said that his client would do all that was necessary.

His lordship granted the rule.

RE MOHANJI OMERSEY.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia applied for an interim order.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for a creditor, opposed the application.

His lordship adjourned the matter for a week without any protection in order to enable the creditor to furnish his affidavit to the insolvent.

RE S. L. LOPEZ.

The insolvent appeard in person and applied for an interim order.

Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dninshaw, for a creditor opposed the application and said that the insolvent had been put into jail at the instances of the creditor who had filed a suit for breach of promise of marriage and obtained a decree. From the jail the insolvent had written a most insulting post card.

His lordship after hearing the insolvent, declined to grant the order.

RE JAVERILAL CHAGONLAL.

Mr. Raikes appeared on behalf of the Commercial Bank and Mr. Mankar for the insolvent, and by consent the hearing of the petition was adjourned for three months, and notices were ordered to be served on the members of the firm of Goolabchand Munilal to appear in Court on Thursday week to give information regarding the whereabouts of one Jogan Keshev.

RE MEMON HAJI GANI.

On the application of Mr. Davar, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of interim order.

RE GOOLABDAS BHAWNIDAS.

On the application of Mr. Mazumdar, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMED MAHDI THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Davar appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Raikes for the creditors. His lordship ordered the insolvent to amend his schedule in three days, and the case to be put down on board for hearing on the next Court day.

DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN DUKE.

AFTER staying in Bombay for a week, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch, left last night from the Colaba station for Baroda by the Ahmedabad mail. His Highness was accompanied by M. De Kleman, the Russian Consul-General for Bombay, and the following members of his staff: Chevalier de Schaeck, M. Constantine Greaves, Lieutenant Frederici, Lieutenant Strandtman and Lieutenant A. Greaves. As the departure was private, a few gentlemen assembled at the station to see the Duke off. Amongst those present were Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Bombay District M. L. P. Vession, Consul for France, Count Puel, German Consul; Viscount De Wrem, Consul General for Portugal; Major and Mrs. Stanley-Smith, Madame De Kleun; M. F. Barquebeis, Chancellor to the French Consulate; M. Kazoff, Secretary to the Russian Consul and Mr Lovat G. Fraser. On arrival at the station, the Duke was garlanded by Madame De Kleun on behalf of the French Consul. During his stay in Baroda the Grand Duke will be the guest of his Highness the Gaikwar.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

MOTORS AND A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A NEW PASSION PLAY.

"LA PASSERELLE"

LONDON, MARCH 21.

THE season technically commences with that great Parisian event, the horse show, which opens to-morrow in that splendid remnant of the Exhibition, the Grand Palais. The Palais has a utility which is extraordinary for pictures, automobiles, fat beasts and show horses. The "Concours Hippique" is a fashionable function, and the entrance fee is from 10f. to 20 f. An observer of the ways of the Bois de Boulogne may detect the near approach of the horse fete without reference to the calendar, and merely by watching the "cracks" going through their paces. The Bois is very animated these bright sunny mornings, which suggest early summer-time rather than the mere entrance-way to spring. The great park of the Parisians has sprung into human life after the quit of winter, just as the trees are brightening under the influence of the ascending sap. Cavaliers are to be met with in all the alleys. "Tout Paris," which is at all at home on a horse is here—the father, a familiar figure in Parisian society, mounted on a great charger, with his young daughters caracoling on little ponies by his side; or a smart cavalry officer in light blue tunic bursting through a quiet glade. French ladies may not have quite the seat of their sisters in England, but they ride very gracefully. Perhaps the best lady rider in the Bois is the Marquise de Pracomtal. She is always superbly mounted. Another lady distinguished for her good horsemanship is the Princess of Taranto. The Marquise de Castellane, accompanied by her son, Comte Boni, is also a familiar and welcome figure among the early morning canterers. Military men, who are almost in as great a force as Semitic financiers, bring vivid touches into the grey and brown of the landscape. The automobilist and the bicyclist have to gang warily in the Bois nowadays. The new regulations limit the speed as well as the theatre of their alarums and excursions. They are rigorously excluded from the Avenue des Acacias, the Rotton Row of Paris, between the hours of two and five, to the end that the horses may not be frightened and they never know when a policeman may emerge from behind a tree to take their number, and perchance, to scrutinize their "permis de circulation." But it is a healthy terrorism.

The latest victim of the motor-car is one of France's most distinguished Celtic scholars, M. Quellien, who was the secretary and friend of the late M. Renan. He was run over by Mr. Agamemnon Schliemann, a student at the Paris University, and the son of the famous German archaeologist and Hellenist. Mr. Schliemann, jun., is twenty-four years of age, and is an American citizen. Like M Quellien, he is a friend of the Renan family. M. Quellien, a man of fifty, was walking across the Boulevard du Port Royal arm-in-arm with a friend, M. Morvan. They had just passed in front of a bookseller's, and M. Quellien noticed that his new book on Celtic researches was in the window. He was in high spirits after this and began talking about another work on the Celts of Brittany he was preparing. "I felt he was pressed," says M. Morvan, "from the tone of his voice, and from his familiar way of leaning on my arm." The two friends were on their way to the studio of the sculptor, M. Injalbert—another well known Paris figure—to inspect the monument of a poet, Gabriel Vicaire, recently deceased, raised by a subscription, for which M. Quellien was treasurer. On arriving at the Boulevard du Port Royal they saw an electric tram coming up, but thought they had time to get across. Just as they had got over the rails a motor-car came round from a side street. The tramcar had hidden the motor-car and the two foot passengers from each other until almost the last second. M. Morvan pushed his friend back and himself rushed forward, hoping that the motor-car would pass between them. The next instant M. Morvan, turning round, saw his friend lying on the ground covered with blood. It appears the motor-car had struck him full in the face, shattering his nose and fracturing his skull. M. Quellien died an hour later Mr. Schliemann said he was running at the rate of six miles an hour. He says Mr. Quellien lost his presence of mind and kept moving backwards and forwards, and, in fact, ran into the car.

The new Passion Play written by a French priest, Abbe Jouin, just produced at the Nouveau Theatre, promises to be the success of the Easter season. In fact, its very success has alarmed the Archbishop of Paris. The Catholic papers publish a letter from Cardinal Richard, in which he utters his misgivings. His own feeling is that Christian mysteries had better not be materialised on the stage. The Cardinal is, of course, aware that the origin of our modern drama is to be found in the Passion Plays of the Middle Ages. It seems curious that what our ancestors ten centuries ago, when Europe was more deeply religious than at any other period of its history, regarded as improving, edifying, and holy, should now be disapproved by a prince of the Church. And yet Cardinal Richard is, no doubt, right from his point of view. He is evidently of opinion that the scent of musk is very different from the odour of sanctity, that a crown of thorns sits ill upon a wig, and that the "Immaculate Conception" would be hard to impersonate by a lady got up with rouge, cold cream, and poudre de riz. It is a sign of the times that Cardinal Richard should feel his native delicacy offended by the idea of a Passion Play at a variety theatre. Last week, speaking at a Catholic Congress at Innsbruck, a Catholic priest, belonging to the Reform party, spoke against the "great materialism of procession, and rosary devotions." Cardinal Richard would be the last to encourage any Americanist leanings in his flock and yet, as his letter shows, he has not altogether escaped the modern spirit. The materialism of a Passion Play shocks him, though he is afraid to say so too plainly. His eminence had half a mind to prohibit Catholics from attending the Nouveau Theatre, but taking into account the fact that the author, a priest, was evidently actuated by the best intentions, and that a large sum of money has been spent, he regretfully utters a "tolerari posse" on condition, however, the theatre is closed for the last three days of Holy Week; that actors bear in mind the reverence to the subject and that priests abstain from showing themselves in the boxes. The music of Abbe Jouin's Passion Play is by M. Alexandre Georges. The scenery is very fine, the Last Supper being inspired by M. Dangonan-Bouveret's picture which was at the Champ de Mars a few years ago. The Mount of Olives, with its sunburnt slopes and background of the distant blue hills of Moab, is a melancholy, dusty, Oriental landscape, rich only in thorns and thistles, and the Council Hall of Pontius Pilate seems to have been painted with a pretension to historical accuracy. One would, however, like to hear what Doctor Bliss could say on this point.

The adoption of the six years' Parliamentary mandate at a late hour of the sitting on Tuesday has come with almost the force of a coup d'etat; it was quite unexpected. The proposition was brought forward on the motion of M. Pourquery de Boiserin, Radical deputy for Avignon. The discussion produced some interesting speeches. One was in the nature of a lit is self-revelation, and came from M. Georges Leygues, the Minister for Public Instruction. M. Leygues said four years, the present Parliamentary term was not long enough for a Minister to do his business properly. The first year was wasted in organization, and there could be no useful or fecund work; the last year was so agitated by electioneering occupations that it was seriously compromised in a Ministerial sense. There, therefore remained only two years in which to do any work. The inconveniences of the actual regime were incontestable. It is not often that Minister will speak so frankly; but he was of course, in a sense working for his

That also would be going back to old days. The good sense of the deputies prevented a radical change of this nature at the eleventh hour. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who, unfortunately, is still unable to attend Parliament, though he has become strong enough for daily drives in the Bois, has expressed sympathy with the idea lying at the back of the change—the prevention of corruption. A candidate may possibly corrupt an 'arrondissement; he may whisper alluring stories into the ears of electors of new bridges and new roads—if he go no further—but even Croesus would bottom his pocket in tackling a department even if it could be bribed in any sense. One may easily see that the "list" voting lends itself to larger ideas than were two men are courting a constituency of 100,000 people. But it is too late in the day to think of it; so the discussion was academical. The other afternoon the Senate opened its discussion on the Budget, which, strange to say, has not yet finished its Parliamentary pilgrimage. It will take another week at the least to see it through the Upper House. Meanwhile the Budget committee has been employed in the ungrateful and Herculean task of trying to balance expenditure with receipts. The Committee has taken the Finance Minister's figures and reduced the estimated expenditure by 8,500,000 f. (£340,000), leaving the deficit about 16,200,000 f. (£648,000). The learned committee proposes to overcome the deficit by the issue of short Treasury bonds. The spirit of economy now prevailing at the Luxembourg has even taken into account the ducks upon the ornamental waters of the garden. They cost £160 a year, or their keeper does; they will probably be suppressed.

Mme. Rejane hit upon a happy way of celebrating the fiftieth performance of the Vaudeville play "La Passerelle." She invited about three hundred young women workers in Paris to witness it. So, the other night, the best parts of the house were occupied by telephone girls and "telegraphistes," girl clerks, governesses, dressmakers and modistes—all "little Jacquelines," as Mme. Rejane calls them. Jacqueline is the name of her role in the piece. She is a young woman who is seeking employment, when, fortunately, she finds a rich man who wants to marry her, not for the ordinary reasons of matrimony—mutual attraction, and so forth, but as matter of form, a method of overcoming the law which, in France, prevents the union of the guilty parties to a divorce. Jacqueline is "la passerelle," that is, the drawbridge, "from the matrimonial left bank to the right," as one of the characters expresses it. Mme. Rejane has told why she is interested in the independent young woman. Her mother was left in poor circumstances, and so the famous coming actress, at the tender age of eleven, resolved to add the family exchequer. She found work at painting fans at two shillings a dozen. Then she became a schoolmistress, but the work had no fascination for her, and she turned to the stage. Her first professor at the Conservatoire predicted a great future for her, which has been realized. There was a charming incident in the course of last night's performance. A box of lilies and roses was handed to Mme. Rejane on the stage. Each of the smiling invitees had contributed a flower. When the intention of the great artiste was known to invite a large number of Parisiennes, her post-bag was filled with requests from young women. Some of the letters were very amusing. One charming correspondent wrote for an additional place "for her mother." Last night she arrive at the theatre with a young man of twenty-five! Such has been the success of the experiment that Mme. Rejane intends to repeat it next Sunday. Now "La Passerelle," not to put too fine a point upon it, is somewhat risque! the question arises whether it is quite the piece for the unmarried girl, or whether it is one to which she could properly take her mother. However, the Parisienne has answered it herself,—by refusing to be shocked. There is another Jacqueline who is interesting Paris. It is Casque d'Or, the young woman of a wonderful head of hair, who has been the central figure in a drama in real life. It has already been recounted here how she has espoused the love and Jealousy of two rival chiefs of Paris roughs, Truth to say, Casque d'Or is not a very nice young woman. She appears to be perpetually attended by young men of the very liveliest character, and the adventurous reporters who have penetrated to the recesses of her court, have felt rather sorry they did. Now she is an actress, or at least a budding one. Each night she drives in a cab to the theatre in sumptuous raiment and takes lessons in diction. There was some talk of a strike among the other members of the company on account of the antecedents of the debutante, but the movement was sternly repressed by the management, who see gold in the lady's notoriety.

THE TROUBLE WITH BOERS AT TRICHINOPOLY.

FURTHER information, says the "Madras Mail, concerning the serious fracas in the Boer Prisoners' Camp at Trichinopoly shows that throughout Thursday the 3rd, there had been considerable agitation and turbulence among the prisoners. One of them in the morning had been obstreperous, had manifested a disposition to resist authority and had abused the Camp Police. An attempt to take him into custody resulted in the interference of his comrades who surrounded him in one of the huts and refused to give him up. The Police sent for help, and a Captain and Guard of the Lincolns with fixed bayonets appeared on the scene and arrested the offender. This intensified the excitement, which continued during the day. Boer national airs were wilely sung, and a good deal of abuse and jeering and flouting went on.

It seems that well on into the night the Boers were tramping about the Camp, very noisy and very disorderly and insulting the Police and the sentries. One of the latter, a man of the Lincolns to whom they were offensive, warned them to be quiet, and seems to have threatened to fire if they did not desist. The story goes, that a Boer then called out "Fire, and be d—d," and about a dozen prisoners made a rush for the Camp gate. One aggressor threw a large stone at the sentry and was immediately laid low by a bullet. The unfortunate and ill-advised assailant is said to be a man named Botha, related to the famous Transvaal General. He lingered during the night, but succumbed towards morning. The disorder and riot must have been very marked, for as soon as the first shot was heard one of the Depoy sentries followed suit, and fired twice into the crowd, wounding three more Boers, oneof whom expired on Saturday. It is hazardous firing in a thickly peopled Camp, and one of the individuals hit is stated to have been an unoffending small boy lying on his bed, taking no part in the tumult. The prisoners, it appears, refused the offer of a military funeral and for the coffin to be covered with a flag, so the interments were of the simplest description.

Some hundreds of the most peaceable and best behaved of these prisoners were lately sent to the Nilgiris, and apparently among the remaining 700 or so, there are a good many "irreconcilables," vindictively hostile to their captor. It is hoped that the ringleaders and the worst of them will be weeded out, and subjected to greater restraint and rigour, in more confined quarters than they now enjoy as such scenes of violence and bloodshed are truly lamentable, and will afford more texts for the rapid pro-Boers in Europe to preach from. No doubt the affair will be very fully enquired into. In the meantime, the prisoners are not allowed to play games and manufacture toys, while other privileges have—for the time being at any rate—been also withdrawn.

EGYPT UNDER THE KHEDIVES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I did not see the Empress again till a few months later. It so chanced that one hot, dull afternoon in London, in the mid-September of 1870, I was waiting for some friends at the Charing Cross railway station when I saw a one-horse fly, driven by a coachman, whose shabby oiled hat and dirty white Berlin gloves proclaimed him as belonging to some second-rate livery stable, stop at the station. Its sole occupant was a lady, attired in very dusty black, looking weary and travel-worn and all alone. The lady was the Empress Eugenie. It was a Saturday afternoon, and the station was crowded with West End holiday makers. The Empress was going to Chislehurst, and found it difficult to pass the barriers, and had at last to appeal to the assistance of one of the policemen on duty. I saw the constable elbow a way for her Majesty through the dense masses, to whom she was unknown by sight, and then, as I turned away, I felt that I had just witnessed one of the most extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune recorded in the annals of Royalty. From the ball-room of Lake Timsah to the platform of a London railway station: from the Aigle to a stray seat in a crowded suburban train; and all in ten short months!

SYRIAN CHRISTIAN NOMENCLATURE.

Nothing shows more conclusively the conservative disposition of the Syrian Christians of Travancore than the names which most of them answer to. Here and there will be found a Syrian Christian,—and he generally has come under the influence of either the London Missionary Society or the Church Missionary organisation—who bears a name borrowed from other than those stock names in use among the Syrians. For instance, the name "Baker Fenn" is borne by an undoubted Syrian Christian, and I know of one or two instances in which Syrian children have been called after a European patron of the family. But such cases, even after a century of Missionary influence, are rare. The reason why the Syrian Christian will use over and over again the same names is that he has a very great dread of being mistaken for a convert—that is a Native Christian other than a Syrian Christian.

Among Christian converts such names as Cruz, Yesupatham, Devansiagam, Paul, Peter, John are common. The Syrian Christian will have none of the three first. He does not object to Paul, Peter and John, but then he has his own way of pronouncing these names and sticks to it with the utmost tenacity. No one who has been any time in Travancore will mistake a Native Christian convert for a Syrian Christian. Their appearance and manner are quite different, while no Syrian Christian will call himself Mr. Peter. Very lately, some graduates and others have abandoned the old pronunciation, but such men are few, and these always run a risk of being confounded with London or other Mission Christian converts. To stem this tendency many a Syrian Christian—so that no mistake should be made—adds on "Mapillay, to his name—as Verghese Mapillay, Mathai Mapillay, etc. As much as an Anglo-Indian or Eurasian dreads being mistaken for a "Jump" does the Syrian Christian dread being taken for a Native Christian convert. The range of Syrian Christian nomenclature is very limited, and all their names are taken from the Bible except perhaps the names Dionysius and Athanasius, which appear to be reserved for their prelates. The names most in vogue are drawn from the New Testament and have in the course of centuries undergone curious modifications.

Here are some taken from the Old and New Testaments, with their derivatives. They may prove interesting to some of your readers like Mr. Thurston who has recently been studying the native. Abraham—Abragam—Abram; Joshua has been turned into Koshi; Peter has been changed into Puthtos, Ittiyerah, Itte. A Native Christian convert if named Peter would call himself Pedru. Paul among Syrian Christians is Powlos, Pylie, and possibly Poonen. The variations of George are Verghese, Wurkey and Vareed. Vareed, by the way, is a generic appellation for "boy" or cook in Malabar. John has—Yohan, Sonanan, Chona and the Russian Ivan; Titus—Ity and Tetus; Matthew has mathai, Matheu; Mark—Markos; Luke—Lukos; David—David (rare); Philip has been changed to Pullippose, Papi, Kippe, Espen; Thomas into Thoma Thommi, Oomen, Thommen; Jacob into Yacob, Chako. Alexander has run riot into Chandy, Idichandy Kunjandi! I doubt whether Idichandy and Kunjandi are single names. Most probably Idichandy was at first Itti Chandy (Titus Alexander), Kunjandi is "little" Alexander most probably. Kunju is a pet name for children with all Malayalees—Hindus as well. Thus "Cochoo Kunju" signifies "little little one"; and Nairs, Ezavas, and Syrian Christians are often called Cochoo Kunju to the exclusion of their proper names, even when grown up. But to return to the Syrians. Other names which have not changed greatly are Mosa for Moses Givarghese for the Gregorius, Semon for Simon and Chamuel for Samuel. Such names as Curian, Tharian Cheriyan I have not been able to trace—and these exhaust the masculine appellations.

The women's names are still more limited, and the mention of a dozen would perhaps name all the wives, mothers and girls in the Province. Rebecca is a favourite name and its corruptions are Rabka, Rekka, Rekka; Mary gives Maria, Mariam; Elizabeth has bispene Elia, Elacha; Rachel gives Raghael, Rachee, Achee, Chacha, Onacha. Sarah is Sara; Susannah is Sosa; Anna is Unna. And these are really about all. One name is Kunjandah and probably stands for Alexandra—but I am by no means certain. In giving these derivations I am open to correction, but from all information available I think I am fairly accurate. A. P. S. in the "Madras Mail."

HUMOURS OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

SINCE cheap telegrams have brought this method of correspondence within the occasional reach of all except the poorest classes, many thousands of humourous messages must have found their way along the wires. Writes a Correspondent of the Madras Mail. The writer's experience lies chiefly with Sepoys, and it is evident that the majority of native soldiers consider that the receipt of a telegram notifying death or illness in their families, and demanding their presence constitutes a fair claim to leave or furlough whether or no it is the turn of the recipient to go. The ordinary Sepoy regards a telegraphic message with the greatest reverence, and will produce one at Orderly Room with the pride of a mother showing off her first born. He cannot understand the evident suspicion with which his Commanding Officer looks on his treasure, and seems to hold the opinion that the wires cannot lie. Doubt as to the accuracy of the contents of a letter appears to him reasonable, and he will go away quite satisfied with the assurance that stops will be taken to verify the facts alleged, and that leave may be granted should they prove to be correct. But the air of astonishment with which he receives any questions as to the probable authenticity of a telegram is refreshing to see. Your Sepoy is an excellent actor as a general rule. Lekin telegram hai, Sahib, he shakk sach hoga he will exclaim. And it is seldom that you can move him from this position.

An amusing case came under my personal notice a day or two ago. A Sepoy came up to the Orderly Room to ask for leave at once, and produced a telegram with an air of confident pride. The contents were as follows:—"Ramabai dangerous come at once to make last farewell leave." I duly sympathised with him, and enquired who Ramabai was. She proved to be his sister. He could not tell me what was wrong with her, but the telegram left no doubt as to the urgency of the case. I said that I would give him leave after a few days, when he had fired his musketry course: would that suit him? No, he thought, Ramabai would scarcely last as long as that, and he hoped the Colonel Sahib would let him go at once. I said that, under the circumstances, I felt inclined to grant his leave, but pointed out that, if he went at once, he would have to pay his own way, whereas, if he were willing to wait until the 15th March, I could give him furlough and a free ticket by rail. After some consideration, he came to the conclusion that Ramabai might reasonably be expected to hang on until that date. Another instance of the triumph of the almighty dollar over family affection.

The famous telegram sent to the native station master at Walayar is probably known to most people. He was alone in the station when a tiger suddenly appeared in sight. He thereupon shut himself up in the Telegraph office, and wired off to the next station:—Tiger is jumping on platform please wire instructions. It seems a pity that the reply is not on record: perhaps it is, but I have never heard it.

Some time ago, I received an amusing telegram from my butler. I was away on inspection duty, and had left him in charge. The message ran:—"Wood Sahib getting angry on me, master's pup dog very shouting night time too much trouble please send order." I wired to him to keep the pup dog in the Lines till my return that is shouting might no longer annoy my neighbour, and the incident ended; but the wording of the message is quaint. Another telegram from the same genius seems worthy of record:—"To-day master's female red horse tumble on syce breaking one leg." There was a certain vagueness about this, which caused me some anxiety, and I had visions of having to pension the syce for life, or to shoot my mare, a handsome bay, on my return. However, I found that she had fallen while being walked out, and barked one knee slightly, so the damage was not so bad as it sounded.

It is easy to understand the reverence with which the uneducated native regards the telegraph, and many are undoubtedly of opinion that the message paper and all, is conveyed along the wires in some mysterious and diabolical manner, a case in point. A servant of mine recently received a pitiful appeal by wire from his father for pecuniary assistance: he brought the message to me to read for him: he then examined it himself, and pronounced it to be a forgery, as he said the Babu who wrote his father's letters always used red ink and wrote in Hindustani. It took me a long time to explain to him the method of sending a telegram, and even then he was sufficiently sceptical to await the arrival of the red ink letter, which duly turned up confirming the telegram. What will be the state of astonishment of the native mind, if ever Signor Marconi's system is introduced in this country, and messages are received with no visible connection whatever? Imagination boggles at it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists Ed Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 anerringdon Road, London, England.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

DISTURBANCES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THE Nevesky Prospect, the main street of St. Petersburg, was on Sunday the scene of disturbances similar to those which occurred here a year ago, and created such a painful impression throughout Europe.

For many weeks a revolutionary demonstration has been expected to take place in the Russian capital, but the precautions taken by the police were too thorough, and the date had to be postponed from week to week. The manifestation which occured on Sunday was arranged (says the "Times" correspondent) by two committees acting in co-operation, one consisting of students, the other of workmen. Many thousand proclamations were secretly printed and distributed, inviting all who joined in the demand for freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, freedom of association and the person, to assemble in front of the Kazan Cathedral at noon. Notices were sent to the officers of the troops quartered in St. Petersburg informing them that there would be a demonstration and requesting them not to order their soldiers to fire or to use cold steel. In conclusion the officers were urged to follow the example of the Decabrists (the young officers who made an abortive attempt to secure a Constitution on the death of Alexander I.)

About noon large crowds began to gather on the Nevsky Prospect, and attempts were made at a demonstration. The police had, however, been collected in great force at every available spot, and succeeded in foiling the efforts of the demonstrators. Whenever a red flag was seen, a revolutionary cry heard, or the people observed to collect together, the police made a charge, striking right and left with drawn swords. At first they used the flat of their weapons, but as they became more excited they struck more wildly. Very many people—men, women, and children—were wounded, and there can be little doubt that several were killed. No resistance was made by those attacked, and order was restored at the end of a couple of hours. The most important and significant feature of the disturbances was the prominent part played in them by workmen.

The revolutionary movement, however, does not seem to have attained such dimensions in St. Petersburg as in other parts of Russia. Perhaps the most significant of all the disturbances is that which occurred at Poltava, about a fortnight ago. Poltava is a small peaceful place of no particular importance situated in the south-west not very far from Kieff. It contains no University and no factories, and is one of the last places in Russia to be expected to join in such a movement. Yet a couple of weeks ago there was a disturbance at the theatre. During the darkened scene in the play "The Power of Darkness" cries of "Long live Tolstoy!" and "Down with despotism!" were raised, and revolutionary proclamations were distributed among the audience. Many arrests were made, and those arrested were taken to the prison. But here they succeeded in winning over the prisoners and causing a riot. The warders were overpowered and all succeeded in making their escape after breaking the windows and doing other damage.

Amid all these manifestations of discontent with the present reactions regime it is curious to notice (adds the "Times" correspondent) that Maxim Gorki has just been elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. It is an unprecedented honour for such a young author, and is the more noteworthy as Maxim Gorki was expelled from St. Petersburg for joining in the protest of Russian literary men again the brutal conduct of the police on the Nevsky Prospect exactly a year ago. He is at present living under police surveillance in the Crimea.

The news comes from Lemberg, via Vienna, that fifteen students who took a prominent part in the Moscow University disturbances have been shot on charges of high treason and active rebellion.

THE DANGERS OF AUTOMOBILES.

WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR KILLED IN PARIS.

PARISIANS are crying out against automobilists in consequence of a fatal accident on Sunday, in which M. Quellien, a well-known writer was killed. A lieutenant of the fire brigade, whom the vehicle passed a moment before M. Quellien was knocked over and killed, says that he noted at the time that it was being driven furiously. A few seconds later, the vehicle came to a sudden standstill some distance ahead of the lieutenant, who saw a crowd rush to the spot. The witness hurried on, and arrived just in time to assist the police in protecting the driver of the car from the crowd which was infuriated, and had set upon him. The lieutenant took the automobilist off to the nearest police station to save him from the throng. The officer says that when the car passed him it was going at about forty-five kilometres, or twenty-eight miles an hour. A friend of M. Quellien who was walking by his side when he was knocked down and narrowly escaped sharing his fate, gives the following account of the accident.

We were crossing the Boulevard du Port Royal, and were passing in front of a tramcar which was stopping to take up passengers. I had just stepped beyond that vehicle when I saw a motor-car coming at a furious rate alongside the tram, and moved back in the nick of time. I thought my friend had seen the automobile as I had. But he was caught full in the face by the car, and was thrown. The solely responsible author of the accident was the driver of the automobile.'

The latter, on the other hand, states that he was not going at a rate exceeding eight miles an hour. All the witnesses, however, contradict this assertion. The automobilist also says that the accident was caused by the hesitation of M. Quellien, who stepped first forwards, then backwards. A particularly painful sensation has been caused by the accident (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent), because both the deceased and the automobilist who was the involuntary author of the fatality are well known. M. Quellien, already dilated, was a philologist, a writer of linguistic works on the Celtic tongues, and of verse in Breton. Narcisse Quellien had been an intimate of Ernest Renan, to whom he had acted as secretary, and whom he assisted in starting the celebrated "Celtic dinners." The driver and owner of the motor-car is M. Agamemnon Schliomann, the son of the great Hellenist and archæologist. He is studying science at the Paris University. When the fatality occurred he was driving the car with a lady by his side. She fainted away when the terrible accident occurred.

LEO XIII. GRATEFUL.

THE courtesy and respect displayed towards the Pope by the numerous foreign Governments, including those of Protestant nations, which, through the medium of special missions, have tendered their congratulations to his Holiness on the occasion of his Pontifical Jubilee, have afforded the utmost personal gratification to the Holy Father. The fatigue caused by the numerous receptions has been more than counterbalanced by the pleasure experienced by Leo XIII. at receiving so many marks of regard. Each day he gave audience to special envoys, cardinals, bishops, and pilgrims, and astonished everyone by his physical power and his marvellous lucidity of mind.

The Pope intends to record in some way the manifestations which have taken place in his honour; it is not yet known, however, whether he will issue an Encyclical or wait until the next consistory, which will probably be held during May, to deliver an Allocution. The aged Pontiff is deeply interested in everything connected with the celebration of his jubilee; he wishes to read all telegrams, letters, newspapers, and addresses on the subject, and to examine all the presents to him. All his distinguished visitors, indeed, have had their attention called by his Holiness to the principal gifts which he has received, many of them of great value.

THE BOERS IN CEYLON.

WHY A CONCERT WAS NOT HELD.

SOME of the Boers at Kandy arranged to give a public concert, but at the last moment the idea was abandoned. The "Times of Ceylon" says:—

In correction of our Kandy correspondent's statement, that it was in respect for the memory of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, we are told on good authority that the Boer Concert fell through because the authorities insisted that no appeal could be made to the public in a British Colony unless they sang "God Save the King." This the Boers declined to do. There was equal insistence on both sides: hence the result.

THE wail of the income-tax payer fell upon the ears of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a century ago as it does to-day. "The Times" of March 20, 1892, pleaded for resignation, and concluded:—We are as much adverse to the tax as its most inveterate opposer; not that we think it objectionable in its principle, but because it is evaded by the dishonest, and only paid by those who act from conscientious and loyal motives. The country having however, assented to it as a war tax, it is but justice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it should be permitted to form part of the Ways and Means of another years, though probably subject to some modifications. We have reason to believe that his disposition, individually, is favourable to the repeal, whenever the peace establishment shall permit him to alleviate the public burthens.

THE SERVIAN RIVALS.

OBRENOVICS AND KARAGEORGEVICS.

AN excursion into the history of Servia is justified by the present condition of Servian affairs. King Alexander Obrenovics is, at the moment of going to press, still ultimus suorum; and two plans for coping with the consequent dynastic difficulty are before the country. One party proposes that, as the King does not beget an heir he shall nominate one, after the fashion of the ancient Roman Emperors; another party proposes that he shall be turned out, and that a representative of the Karageorgevics dynasty shall be invited to reign in his stead. And Peter Karageorgevics is willing. He has said so to a representative of the press, adding that Queen Draga's ancestors fed his ancestors' pigs, and that Alexander Obrenovics is conducting the country to ruin. Hence the occasion to revive the story of the feud between the rival Servian houses.

First, however, to pack the early history of Servia into a paragraph. When we first encounter the country it is nominally a vassal State of the Byzantine Empire, but practically independent, and generally at war with Bulgaria. It passed under the dominion of the Turks in 1459. There were various efforts to throw off the yoke by the help of the foreigner. These revolts failed, however, and the Treaty of Si-tova restored Servia to the Ottomans. The great struggle for independence, which brought the houses of Karageorgevics and Obrenovics into prominence, only began in 1804.

The first great popular leader was George Petrovics, the son of a peasant, called Kara or Black George, because of the colour of his hair. He began life as a volunteer in the Austrian army, but afterwards grew rich as a brigand and a breeder of swine. He was an absolutely uneducated man, who could not even sign his name at the foot of a State document, and he was celebrated for the ferocity of his disposition. "I am a simple man," he warned his followers, when they appealed to him to become their chief; "if you disobey me I shall not try to enforce my authority by speeches. I shall kill the disobedient.' And he shortly afterwards killed his own brother, as though to prove that he was a man whose word could be relied upon. Later, when he had overcome the Turks, and given Servia a Constitution, he furnished a fresh proof of his peremptory temper. When the Parliament displeased him, he dealt with it in the Cromwellian style, ordering his soldiers to thrust the muzzles of their muskets through the windows of the Chamber. "It is easy," he said, "to make laws in a warm chamber; but who will lead against the Turks in the field?" Such was the first deliverer of Servia, the grandfather of the present Pretender. The second deliverer was Milosh Obrenovics, who came to the front when, after the Treaty of Bucharest, in 1812, Turkey proclaimed a Holy War against Servia, and Kara George, belying his reputation for indomitable courage, buried his money and fled to Austria.

Milosh was not really an Obrenovics, but derived his patronymic from a former husband of his mother. He began life as a farm servant, but inherited a fortune from his half-brother Milan, and so became one of the most influential men in Servia. At first he appeared to be a zealous supporter of the Turks; but afterwards he took to the mountains, and was proclaimed Supreme Chief of the Serbs at Takova on Palm Sunday, 1815. The Sultan made terms with him, and granted Servia a modified independence. At this juncture however, Kara George came back, and Milosh regarded him not as a valuable ally in the battle for freedom, but as a pretender to the throne of all the Serbs. He therefore despatched a message to a brigand chief, bidding him arrange for the assassination of Kara George, and the brigand obeyed orders. Kara George was murdered in his sleep, and his head was forwarded to Milosh. That is the origin of the feud between the families.

The Servians now bestowed the title of Prince upon Milosh, and in 1830 the Sultan formally recognized the title. But Milosh made himself unpopular. He made his people gather in his hay without payment; he laid claim to a monopoly of the trade in pigs; he had a whole suburb of Belgrade burnt to the ground in order to make room for a Custom-house. These measures naturally did not ingratiate him with his subjects. He was obliged to abdicate in favour of his eldest son Milan in 1839, and when Milan died, a month later, his younger brother, Michael, succeded. Michael soon made himself as unpopular as his father had been, and had to follow him into exile. The people, wanting a Prince, called in Kara George's son, Alexander Karageorgevics. He reigned from 1842 to 1858, and then he too was invited to resign, and the aged Milosh was recalled. Milosh died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son Michael; and this brings us to the second incident in the great family feud.

On the 10th of June, 1868, Michael Obrenovics was walking in his park at Topidere, with his aunt and her daughter and grand-daughter, attended by an aid-de-camp and a groom. Four men stepped out of the wood, let the party pass, and then fired at them from behind. The Prince and his cousin were mortally wounded. In order to make certain of their victim the murderers had plunged their knives repeatedly into the Prince's prostrate body so that forty wounds were afterwards counted on the corpse. Then they proceeded to Belgrade, meaning to proclaim Peter Karageorgevics Prince. The news, however, had got to Belgrade before them. The garrison was under arms and they were arrested. As the result of the inquiries that followed, seventeen conspirators were put to death, and the Servian courts were satisfied that the ex-Prince Alexander Karageorgevics was the instigator of the crime. His extradition was applied for, and when this was refused he was tried in his absence and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude; while a resolution was passed by the Skupschtina confiscating his property and excluding him and all members of his family from the Servian throne for ever.

It is not necessary to follow Servian history further. Enough has been said to make clear the points at issue between the rival dynasties. Alexander Obrenovics is in a position to say to Peter Karageorgevics: "You are the man whose father planned and carried out the assassination of my father's cousin." Peter Karageorgevics is in a position to retort: "You are the man whose great uncle suborned a brigand to cut off my grandfather's head." It cannot be claimed that a state of affairs which lends itself to these recriminations is particularly favourable to harmony.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

28-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs S Lachmichand and others—Tejbjee D and Co.

611-61—Pestonji R and K—Chhabai widow vs Ganji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING,

For Judgment.

229-9366-01—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna Ramkrishna Chobe vs The Oriental Life Assurance Co, Ld—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For dismissal.

633-00—Thakardas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassim Jeeraj and another—Smetham B and N and Payne G S and M.

For confirming the Commissioner's report.

828-00—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and another—Craigie L and O.

For decree absolute.

676-01—Clitawford B and Co.—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdula bin Ali Saleo—Little and Co, and J and R.

567-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Ismail Mahomed Suleman vs W G Hale—Crawford B and Co.

810-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noormahomed—Unwala and P.

133-52—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Kurim &c—Little and Co and P G S and M.

1-01—Smetham B and N—Hormasji Jamasji vs Ardeshir Hormusji Tadiwala and others—K and P and F and D.

553-01—Nanu and H—Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy vs Meiwanji Homoji Irani—D D Romer.

503-01—Pa ne G S and M—Pestonji Hirjibhoy Cooper vs Pal lonji Shapurji Mistry—Nanu and H (Plaintiff dead).

876-01—Crawford B and Co.—The Bank of Bombay vs Khimji Jairam Narranji and others—Dikshit and D and B K and G.

567-99—Nanu and H—Balaji Atmaram vs Sadashiv Shunker Waghe—Malvi H and M.

432-99—Mulji and R—Abhechund Khumaji and others vs Bhikchund Gomchund—Wadia and G

338-98—Thakurdas and Co—Khimji Jairam Narranji and others vs Lilashar Hurridas and others

121-99—Likshi and D—Mir Gunesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjepe—Chitnis and M, P G S and M, and K J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

310-0.—Khunderao and S—Damodhar Govindjee vs Liladhur Murarjee—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

198-01—Muljee C and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Krishnarao Vishwanath Dhuraudhar vs Rukhmabai Abas Angoolibai widow and other—CL and O and M J and H—Part heard

82-01—Sorabjee and J—Hari Nilaji vs Vithaldas Pranjeevandas—Mansukhlal J and M.

662-00—D D Romer—Lakhmidas Jewan Gamand and other vs Jeewan Mangalia Gawand another—H M and M (for postponement.)

883-00—Alantee and B—Pandhrinath Balcrishna—Santaram Balcrishna and other vs Little and Co and M and B

328-98—Matubhai J and M—Jaikisondas Gungadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

889-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabjee Jamsetjee Tata and others vs The Aurungabad S and M Co M J and N and H.

131-99—Thakurdas and Co—Veerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hasaum and others—Payne G S and M.

804-01—Unwalla and P—Runchordas Tribhawandas Modi vs Goonderas Carsondas Vullubdas—Edglow G and W

781-00—K B Mehta—Jankibai vs Sitaram Dhondeo Vingorleker—H Dayabhai.

TRANSVAAL ROMANCE.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago I met in London an old associate from the gold-fields of Australia. I was delighted at the "rencontre," and none the less so when my friend pulled from his pocket a letter he had received from a mutual acquaintance, who had transferred his gold-digging operations to the Transvaal. In this letter he gave a glowing description of the possibilities of a great future for the Transvaal, from the digger's point of view.

My friend and I had a talk over our own individual outlooks, and, in a moment of retrospective enthusiasm, agreed to meet the following day and arrange for a departure to the promised El Dorado. We met, we engaged berths on a Union steamer, and in a week from that date were experiencing the greatest of discomforts on board the Nyanza steamship, bound for Natal, where in due course we arrived.

"PILGRIMS."

We spent our Christmas day in Durban, and a week later had chartered a wagon in which to transport ourselves and our belongings to Pilgrims Rest, the then headquarters of the South African gold-searchers. Looking back to those times and conditions, "Pilgrims" (as it was more familiarly called possibly leaving out "Rest" because there was so little to be had), was a perfect Utopia for an enthusiastic and youthful seeker after excitement. It was, in fact, a fairly rich spot, and for the most part was worked by what, I am sure now, was little else than a community of amateur diggers. There were emancipated public-school boys, young army men who had outrun the constable, a naval officer or two, more than one cleric of bibulous tendencies, but none the less jolly good fellows. I remember, too, a dentist who had but little scope for display of his forceps, but took delight in removing crushed limbs with the crudest of tools. For instance, with an ordinary wood-saw I saw him remove a leg, the bone of which had been pulverised by a boulder falling from the roof of the tunnel or drive, where the subsequently one-legged amateur miner had been working. What courage and nerve that same amateur miner must have had to work in such a self-set death-trap! What a nerve that same dentist possessed to carry out the amputation with so rude an instrument. I can hear the grating of the saw as it caught the bone, even now after the lapse of so many years. The patient recovered, and lived to have his boot repaired (observe the singular form of speech) by that same dentist man, who found the district too healthy for any sort of practice, bar accidents and overnight indulgences, and in despair placed a legend on his tent-flap notifying that "Teeth could be drawn at ten shillings a time, and boots mended at five shillings," the mending meaning anything from soleing to patching, "all in, run or not."

PIONEER AND PEDAGOGUE.

Yes, Pilgrims was a joyous spot in those days. Why, I verily believe more gold nuggets were thrown away by the "amateurs" than were actually won. Since then, though, the crook and "terraces" have been re-worked on a wholesale scale. I fear me but few of that early community can be above ground to-day. Some are, no doubt, and may possibly read these recollections. Let them with me pledge in silence the quiet rest of the dead and gone, and prosperity to the survivors.

Where is that gay old Colonel of the Turkish Contingent, who headed a band of neophytes, and bold blades, knowing nothing of the game himself, took them out to Pilgrims to show them how to make fortunes? All for a paltry hundred or two per head. Where is he? I thought and think none the worse of him that, on finding his "young men" outstrip him in mining knowledge, he metaphorically threw up the sponge and turned chief for one of his little band of hope.

Then came a fresh burst of excitement, and the Sikukuni troubles arose, and threw the small communities of Pilgrims, Mac Mac, and Spitzkop into the condition of beleaguered towns. What divine thrills of excitement kept us all agog, under those quasi-military conditions, happening as they did at a time when the camps were short of food supplies. How the inherent Briton in every man Jack of the lads in moleskin came to the front. Did they not in turn, each and all revel in the stats of short commons? Did not our camp Nimrods venture out to kill the "wild," as the Boers term their game, and were they not escorted the while by scouts who ranged wide afield on either side of them? Were not the night watches full of excitement and was not each successive rising star, as it mounted above the sky-line of the neighbouring hills, taken for an enemy's approach, or a messenger from a neighbouring camp, also in a state of siege?

A FIGHT THAT FAILED.

Was it not at Pilgrims the notorious Fenian, Aylward, sought to promote strife and discontent at the period of the Shepstone annexation? Did he not provoke the fiery-tempered American, George Woodward, to challenge him to a duel. Was not the affair arranged to come off on the Blyde river banks, and, oh! the cold dank of that wet and foggy morn! Cold now to the marrow of each and every one of us—though I rather think the unholy character of the meeting had as much to do with that frigidity as the atmosphere itself. I think now that the Fenian acted the wiser if not the more valiant part, for he "omitted to keep his appointment." Well, slips of memory are not of rare occurrence with the best of us. Aylward is said to have joined his fathers. 'Requiescat in pace!'

Yes, in these camps there were "births, deaths, and marriages"—together with a huge amount of christening, but 99 per cent. of the latter was performed in very unorthodox fashion, most of the names given having an adjectival prefix. The birtos I fancy were mainly represented by members of the various poultry-yards, as for instance when some rosy-faced, rotundly-figured housewife had the luck to save a "hatching" from predatory "fauna" and birds of prey. Deaths there were, in numbers that would be alarming to statisticians. Of these, accidents represented not a few, but fever, at certain seasons, claimed its quota—by no means heavier in percentage. This was mainly owing to neglect of the simplest rules for taking care of oneself.

"OLD RUBE."

There was one character among our number for whom but few had any good word, and yet not a man of the whole community but ever spoke of him an in approximately affectionate manner. He was of Semitic race, but unlike his kindred in garnering the fruits of the earth. He was in truth a gambler. He would play a man for his last dollar, or he would with equal pleasure play the most successful digger in camp for the amount of his month's washup, which might be 100 oz., or but a few penny-weights of gold. A shiftless sort of man, in the main but always kindly disposed, was Reuben, or "Old Rube," as most of us dubbed him.

A lion and his family had made a meal off a neighbour's favourite horse. The owner of the horse had spoored the depredators to a reedy viel or swamp some two or three miles distant. The whole camp turned out. A very motley equipment in the way of weapons it was: Wesley-Richards rifles, carbines of various makes, a shot-lock borrowed from a neighbouring Boer farm together with sundry "gas-pipes" from Brummagem. As I crossed the creek I met old Rube, who questioned as to the excitement afoot. I told him we were going to hunt after some lions, and invited him to join us. He seemed surprised. "Me come and 'unt after lions? No, thank'ee. I ain't lost no lions!" and he remained in camp. The last time I saw old Rube was two years ago, in Oxford-street. He showed the same long, lean, gaunt figure, and the notable stoop about the shoulders, by which we used to know him miles off. He was

PURELY PERSONAL.

WHAT manner of man was Cecil Rhodes asks Mr. T. P. O'Conne in "M. A.P." At once I must say that, as in so many other cases, there is little if any resemblance between the man as he is and the man as he is represented. People will insist on all there heroes or villains being of certain conventional types. No man can be a strong man in popular imagination, or in the inspired writings of newspaper correspondents, who is not silent. grim, and crafty. And yet Cecil Rhodes—on of the greatest men of action of his century—was the very converse of all these things. He was garrulous, he was joyous, and he had not a particle of craft or concealment or underhandedness in his composition. He was, indeed, all the other things to a fault. When you met him, he not only was not silent, but he poured forth a perfectly incessant stream of talk. Instead of being grim, he struck you at once as one of that good-natured, unffected, hail-fellow-well-met type of Englishman, who might at any moment stand for the conventional portrait of John Bull. Instead of being in the least Machiavellian, Rhodes was one of the simplest, most transparently honest creatures that ever lived. You may form what opinion of his career and influence you like—my opinion is and always has been frankly admiring—but a man's policy is one thing, and his character is another. And though some of the ways into which Rhodes was drawn were tortuous, it is nevestheless true that essentially he was a transparent, simple, straightforward, bluff John Bull, who said what he meant, and did so with a frankness that was often most disastrous, and often wanting, unintentionally, in good taste as much as in discretion.

Take, for instance, the famous interview he had, during one of his visits to London, with the French Ambassador of the period. They were talking about various subjects, and suddenly Rhodes exclaimed: "You mustn't try to get back Egypt, you know; I'd fight you rather than consent to that." Now, that was an observation that may well be criticised from the poiht of view of good taste or even good feeling; but it was not the language of the crafty, reticent man who swoops down on an unsuspecting opponent with an unexpected and thoroughly well-concealed move.

But if you wanted proof that transparent honesty and uncontrollable speech were the prominent characteristics of Cecil Rhodes, you saw it during his examination by the South African Committee. That certainly was one of the funniest and strangest scenes a man ever saw Everybody knows what was expected. Rhodes, having been Prime Minister of a Colony, was charged—and, as he had to acknowledge, rightly charged—with having incited to a rober raid into the dominions of another country. The Raid had ended disastrously; every man who had been associated with it, or could be even suspected of association with it, was ruined politically and everlasting; at lerst, that was the supposition. In the Raid many people saw the beginning of the costly and terrible war in which the country is now engaged. The Raid, besides, had come to be the battledore and shuttlecock of English party politics. One side held that the Raid was to be made the preliminary to another big spring on the Transvaal republic; the other has obstinately held that the Raid afforded the last opportuni y for staying the progress of the nation towards such an enterprise. The two great English parties were fighting for their lives; and, in addition more than one politician was fighting for his own, life, too. As the trial went, it was either the Capital of magnificent success and a historic career, or it was the Tarpeian Rock of disgrace, infamy, cruel and shameful political death.

One had only to look around the table where the judges sat to realise the grim, and, one might almost say murderous spirit that was in the minds of the committee. Sir William Harcourt, like an ancieue but tremendously power ful gun, was leading the attack on Rhodes and the Raid, and was already scenting, as from afar, that triumphane victory which would land him and his friends in trimph as Ministers again. An even more formidable enemy was lower down at the table; that green saturnine, mocking little man—Henry Labouchere—who for years had pursued Mr. Rhodes and all the associates of Mr. Rhodes with every weapon of attack known to his brilliant and fertile pen; who with that spirit of mockery and cynic scepticism which betrayeth his French blood, scoffed at every one of Mr. Rhodes's big political plans and could see in them only the squalid and unprincipled greed of a financial adventurer. An even darker and more potentfigure was that palefaced man, with the long nose, the cold, deep-seteye, the spear-shaped head, the cold clear, masterful voice, which, with its low tones, yet had the power to thrill, to move, to affright. Mr. Chamberlain was as much on his trial as the man in the witness-box, and there were millions who were looking on to see whether, when the pit was cleared, and the tiger-fight was over, he would be found a political corpse, or rise, victorious and sardonic, to still further climb the giddy stair of political ambition.

Such, then, was the environment of Cecil Rhodes on that great and almost tragic occasion. And seated there, amid all the raging passions, fierce ambitions, tremendous conflicts of great political armies. Cecil Rhodes must have known and realised that the whole struggle raged and turned around his own single body. Did he fail, or quaver, or slip—then the whole great fabric of South Africa under British rule and the British flag, from end to end, came with a crash to the ground, and with that came crashing as well the palefaced Minister, and many other mighty politicians, who were in the forefront of the great fight. And yet one looked in vain for any sign of any real perception of his own part in the tragedy in the language, the attitude, and the evidence of Cecil Rhodes.

You came into the room expecting, perhaps, to find Rhodes nervous, silent, giving only hesitating answers, and these under the guidance of the big array of high-feed counsel who had assembled to defend and to protect him. And you expected likewise to see sharp attack—bitter retort—perhaps fierce and gusty outbursts of tempestuous temper between him and the great gladiators around him, many of whom saw in him the hateful embodiment of all the things in political life which they loathed with all the horror of political passion. You found nothing of the kind, and this is what you saw nstead; Seated in the middle of a hrose-shoe room fat a very large massive man; he seemed perfectly at ease—so much so, indeed, that he occasionally applied himself with evident gusto to the larze heap of sandwiches and the foaming beaker of stout which were on a table before him; and often he was so intent on his food and drink; and at the same time so anxious to develop his ideas, that his words were half stifled; and in short, he shocked all the proprieties of those ancient books of etiqutte which instructed us in our childhood not to speake when our mouths wer full.

To say that Cecil Rhodes was at his ease gives but a very insufficient idea of the perfect equanimity of the man. He was not merely at his ease, but he was talking to all the members of the Committee, including those who were known to be most hostile to him, as though he were in a private conclave of his most intimate personal friends, and thinking aloud with, the frankness of confidential and private conversation. Indeed, the more bitter the personal and politica enemy, the more closely did Mr. Rhodes hold him to his bosom. It was character-istic of the mean in many respects that he always addressed Sir William Harcourt as "Sir Vernon! "Now "Vernon" is one of the great Liboral; but, as everybody knows, his first name, and the name by which he should be addressed, many namet of the William." But Cecil Rhodes paid no attention to such a small detail as this, and it was "Sir Vernon" here and "Sir Vernon" there.

This was strange enough in the case of Sir William Harcourt, but the attitude of Mr. Rhodes to "Labby" was even more quaint—indeed, it was nothing short of astounding. Here was the man who had attacked him with every weapon of ridicule, scorn disparagement; who had scouted all his talk about empire as merely the mask for his greed of money; who had in short been not merely an opponent, put a vehement, convinced, almost ferocious personal and political enemy. If ever there were an hour in which a man might be expected to turn ferociously and try to rend another man, it was when Mr. Rhodes faced that curious sprite-like face, with the beady, brilliant, cold black eyes, the eyebrows turned up as though he were some Ariel or Puck, the long nose like that of Voltaire. But it was just then that the curious character of Mr. Rhodes revealed itself. He dropped his voice almost to a cooing whisper when he spoke to Mr. Labouch re; in fact, he gave the impression of just asking Mr. Labouchere to come nto a corner away from everybody, where the two of them whole quietly talk over the affairs of Soth Africa. And it was palpably the full end immut able conviction of Mr Rhodes, that he and "Labby" had only to get into a corner together to entirely agree in their views.

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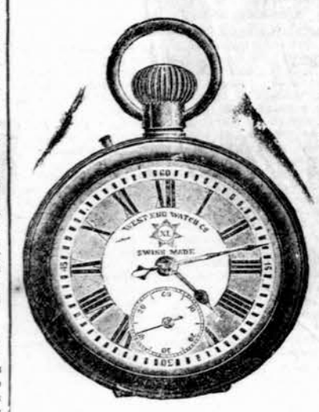

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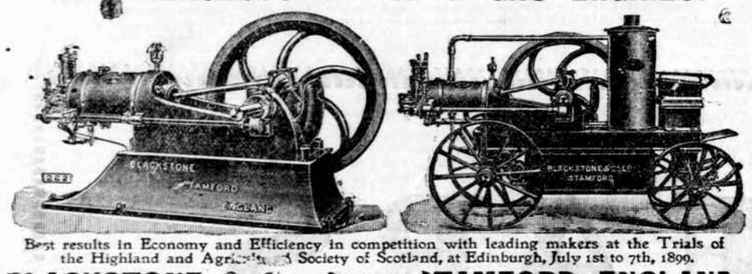

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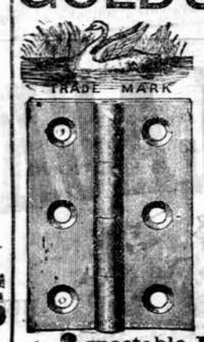

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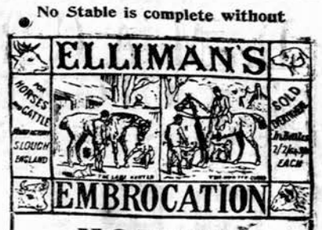

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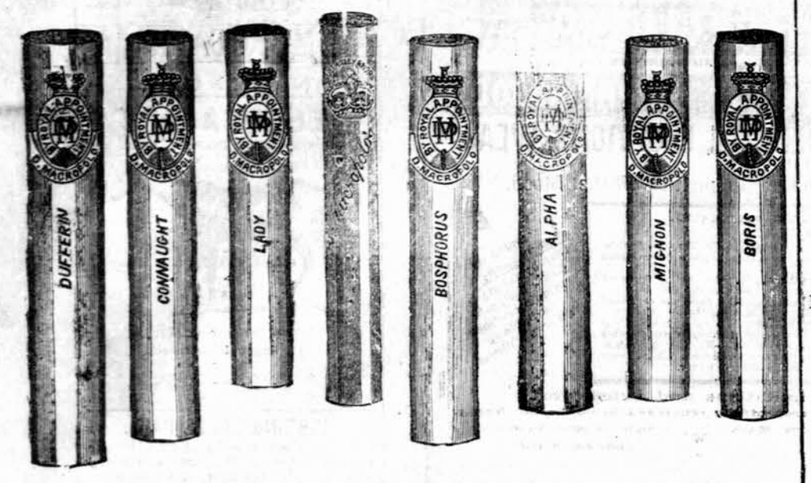

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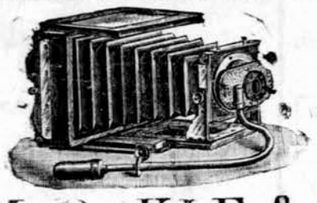

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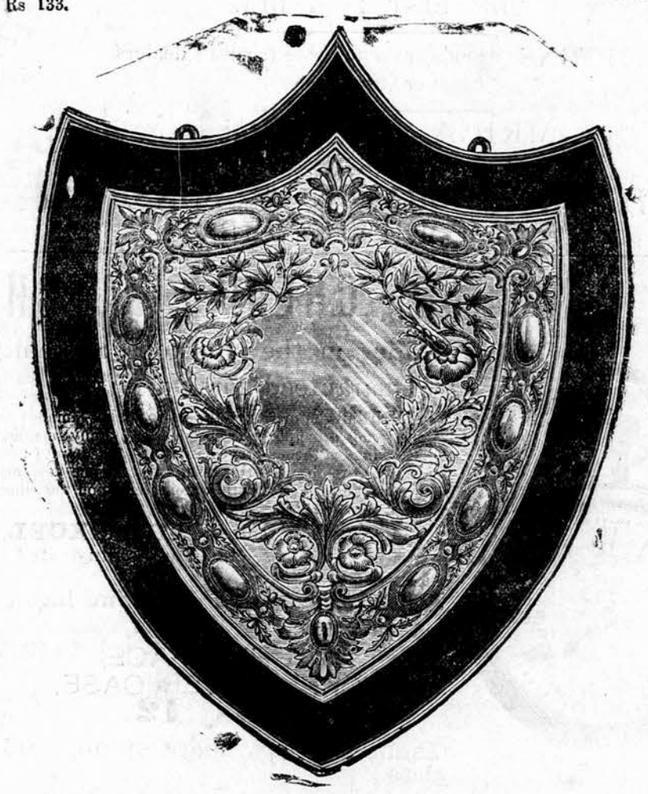

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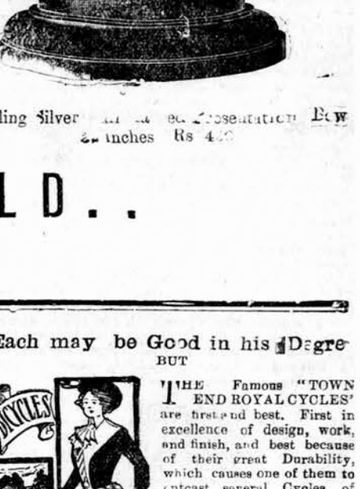

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